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ABSTRACT

Office of Education annual reports have yielded this statistical description of preprimary enrollment trends and changes during the period from 1964 to 1968. This report contains four pages of text, summarizing in prose form the significant trends and enrollment patterns and citing the source and reliability of the data. Information described and graphed includes total preprimary enrollment of 3-5 year olds; cumulative percentage increase of preprimary enrollment of 3-5 year olds; and analysis by age, color, region, family income, occupation of head of household, and place of residence. The most striking trend is the yearly rise in the number of 3-5 year olds enrolled even though there was a yearly decline in the population of this age group. In 1968, 33% of this population was enrolled. The report concludes with four extensive tables of data. (MH)

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PREPRIMARY ENROLLMENT TRENDS OF CHILDREN UNDER SIX: 1964-1968

By

Gordon E. Hurd

Elementary and Secondary Surveys Branch

PS003402

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
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National Center for Educational Statistics
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FOREWORD

The importance of early childhood learning experiences to the full development of a child's intellectual capacities is well established. For preschool-age children suffering the multiple effects of poverty, some type of instructional program is almost essential in order to equip them with the social, intellectual, and psychological attributes necessary for success in school.

The growing interest in preprimary education by both professional educators and the general public prompted the Office of Education in 1964 to issue a series of annual reports on the enrollment of 3-to 5-year-olds in preprimary programs. Enrollment patterns are analyzed by age, color, level, type of control, family income level, occupation of household head, place of residence, and region. The important trends and changes that occurred from 1964 to 1968 are described in this report. We hope this analysis may prove useful to all interested in this field, particularly to those concerned with the planning of preprimary education programs and facilities.

Carol J. Hobson
Chief, Elementary and Secondary
Surveys Branch

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PREPRIMARY ENROLLMENT TRENDS OF CHILDREN UNDER SIX: 1964 - 1968

Introduction

Since 1964, the U.S. Office of Education has issued a series of annual reports describing the enrollment patterns of children 3 to 5 years old in preprimary programs. This report presents an analysis of the significant trends and changes that have occurred during the period from 1964 to 1968. The most important changes are illustrated graphically along with a set of four basic data tables.

The importance of early-age school attendance has been stressed in the findings of educational researchers for several years. Such federally sponsored projects as Head Start and Follow Through, and special State and local projects, have developed as a result of these studies. The steady increase in the enrollment of 3- to 5-year-olds in preprimary programs illustrates not only the impact of those particular programs but also the increasing recognition by the general public of the importance of early-age school attendance for their children.

The data presented include all noninstitutional children 3, 4, and 5 years old, referred to as the population. The enrollment data do not include 5-year-olds enrolled in primary programs; i.e., grade 1 or above. Nor do they include 6-year-olds enrolled in prekindergarten or kindergarten classes. The data are based on information collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in its annual October Current Population Survey.

Significant Trends and Patterns

The most obvious trend is the yearly rise in the number of 3- to 5-year-olds enrolled, even though the population of this age group has declined each year since 1965 (see figure 1). If both of these trends continue--i.e., declining population and increasing enrollment--the percentage of children enrolled will rapidly rise above the 1968 high of 33.0 percent.

Analyzed by age group for the period from 1964 to 1968, the enrollment of 3-year-olds increased from 4.3 to 8.3 percent, the enrollment of 4-year-olds rose from 14.9 to 22.8 percent, while that of 5-year-olds climbed from 58.1 to 66.0 percent (see figure 2). As shown, the enrollment rate of 5-year-olds is much greater than that of either 3- or 4-year-olds. This difference is probably due to the existence of well-established public kindergarten programs in most of the United States, while public interest in prekindergarten programs is a fairly recent development.

Perhaps more significant is the rate of increase in enrollment for each age group. The increment has been more pronounced for the lower age group than for 5-year-olds. From 1964 to 1968, the enrollment of 3-year-olds jumped 75.1 percent (181,000 to 317,000), the number of 4-year-olds enrolled rose by 47.6 percent (617,000 to 911,000), while the enrollment of 5-year-olds increased by 13.1 percent (2,389,000 to 2,701,000) (see figure 3). The combined enrollment of the 3- to 5-year-old population in preprimary programs increased by 23.3 percent. It is significant to note that, because of the decreasing population, the number of 5-year-olds enrolled actually decreased by 23,000 from 1967 to 1968. This trend is particularly important for those planning educational facilities.

Figure 4 illustrates the same trend in another manner. The number of children enrolled in prekindergarten programs, composed almost entirely of 3- and 4-year-olds, increased by 73.2 percent (471,000 to 816,000), while kindergarten programs, made up primarily of 5-year-olds, show an increase of 14.6 percent (2,716,000 to 3,112,000). Apparently, the recent preprimary programs have been focused at the prekindergarten level to reach 3- and 4-year-old children.

Analysis of the data by control presents some revealing statistics (see figure 5). From 1964 to 1968 the enrollment in public prekindergarten programs jumped 187.9 percent (91,000 to 262,000), while nonpublic prekindergarten programs showed an increase of 45.8 percent (380,000 to 554,000). In 1968, public prekindergarten enrollment constituted 32.1 percent of the total prekindergarten enrollment, compared to 19.1 percent in 1964. The rapid growth rate of prekindergarten programs is thus traceable to the great expansion of public programs and the continued development of nonpublic programs.

For kindergarten programs, the division by control has remained fairly constant. In 1964, public kindergarten enrollment accounted for 83.0 percent of total kindergarten enrollment; in 1968 it contributed 82.5 percent of the total. Although the growth rates for both public and nonpublic programs are nearly equal (14.0 percent and 17.7 percent, respectively), public enrollment showed an increase each year, and nonpublic enrollment fluctuated greatly. In 1968, nonpublic kindergarten enrollment actually decreased by 67,000. A continued decrease would prove extremely significant for planning purposes.

An examination of enrollment by age group and color produces noteworthy results (see figure 6). Throughout this period, a greater percentage of white 5-year-olds were enrolled than nonwhite 5-year-olds. Yet, during the same period, a greater proportion of both nonwhite 3-year-olds and nonwhite 4-year-olds were enrolled than their white counterparts. Although the reasons have not been determined, the disparity for the 3- and 4-year-olds may be partly explained by the greater proportion of working mothers among nonwhites and concentration of both Federal and State preprimary programs in the major central cities where higher proportions of nonwhites reside.

This same phenomenon is reflected in the more accelerated increase in enrollment for nonwhites during the timespan. The enrollment of nonwhite 3- to 5-year-olds rose by 40.5 percent (440,000 to 618,000), while that of whites increased by 20.5 percent (2,747,000 to 3,310,000). (See figure 7.) As a result, in 1968 the percentage of nonwhites enrolled (31.9 percent) nearly equaled the percentage of whites enrolled (33.2 percent).

A study of enrollment rates by region shows a consistent pattern for the 5-year period (see figure 8). The percentage of 3- to 5-year-olds enrolled has been higher each year in the West than in any other region, rising steadily from 31.6 to 40.7 percent. The Northeast and North Central regions show similar enrollment patterns throughout this period, as typified in 1968 by enrollment rates of 36.0 and 35.5 percent, respectively. The South has lagged behind, probably due to a former lack of kindergarten programs in many areas. However, this region shows the highest growth rate, increasing its enrollment rate from 15.2 to 24.3 percent.

Figures 9-20 chart the effect of three selected socioeconomic variables (family income level, occupation of household head, and place of residence) upon enrollment patterns. Each of these variables is described for the 3- to 5- age group collectively, and for each age group separately.

Two distinct patterns emerge from this series of graphs. First, for all age groups the enrollment rate is consistently higher for children of families with incomes of $7,500 and above and for children of families in which the household head is in a white-collar occupation. This probably reflects the relatively greater interest of families of higher income levels in early childhood education. It also reflects the fact that most prekindergarten programs are privately operated, thus enrollment is often correlated with the ability to pay. It should be noted that a joint effect may be at work here; i.e., a mother will take a job, raising the family income level above $7,500, only if there are facilities available to place her preschool-age children. Therefore, there may be a mutually dependent correlation between high preprimary enrollment rates and high family income levels; each factor has a direct effect upon the other.

The second pattern that emerges is the low enrollment rates for rural areas. For all age groups, the enrollment rates of children of families in which the household head is engaged in farming and for children who reside in nonmetropolitan areas are consistently lower. This pattern reflects the unavailability of kindergarten programs in many rural areas and the concentration of Federal and State prekindergarten efforts in the urban centers.

Below the $7,500 income level there appears to be no direct correlation between income and enrollment for 3- and 4-year-olds. However, for 5-year-olds it is apparent that the likelihood of enrollment increases as the income level increases. Since most kindergarten programs are public and therefore free, it would seem that income level would not greatly affect

enrollment. However, in many regions of the country where income levels are relatively low, there are no kindergarten programs available; conversely, regions with high income levels generally have well-established kindergarten programs.

It is noteworthy that the enrollment rates of 3- and 4-year-olds in families whose household head is either umemployed or not in the labor force are higher than those of children of manual/service workers or farm workers. One may conclude that the programs designed to equalize opportunity for children have at least been successful in focusing their efforts on the most disadvantaged.

Also of interest is the fact that for all age groups little difference in enrollment rate is registered for children of the central cities and those living in suburban areas. And, as noted above, children in metropolitan areas have significantly higher enrollment rates than children in non-metropolitan areas.

This study presents an analysis of the fundamental patterns and trends in preprimary enrollment that have emerged over the past 5 years. No attempt is made to project these trends into the future; the reader can best determine what the implications are for his particular needs and interests.

Source and Reliability of the Data

The U.S. Bureau of the Census conducts the monthly Current Population Survey; each October, questions on school enrollment are included. Prior to 1967, this survey covered a sample of 35,000 households spread over 357 areas comprising 701 counties and independent cities, with coverage in all 50 States and the District of Columbia. In 1967, the sample size was increased to approximately 50,000 households in 449 areas comprising 863 counties and independent cities, with coverage in all 50 States and the District of Columbia.

The estimating procedure used in these surveys involved the inflation of the weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian, non-institutional population of the United States by age, sex, and color. Since the figures presented in this report are based on sample data, they may differ from figures that might have been obtained from a complete census. The reader is cautioned that sampling variation may be relatively large where the numbers shown are small.

Individual figures are rounded to the nearest thousand without being adjusted to group totals, which are independently rounded. Hence, detail may not add to totals. All percentages are based on the rounded absolute numbers.

Figure 1. Preprimary enrollment and population of children 3 to 5 years old: United States, 1964–1968.

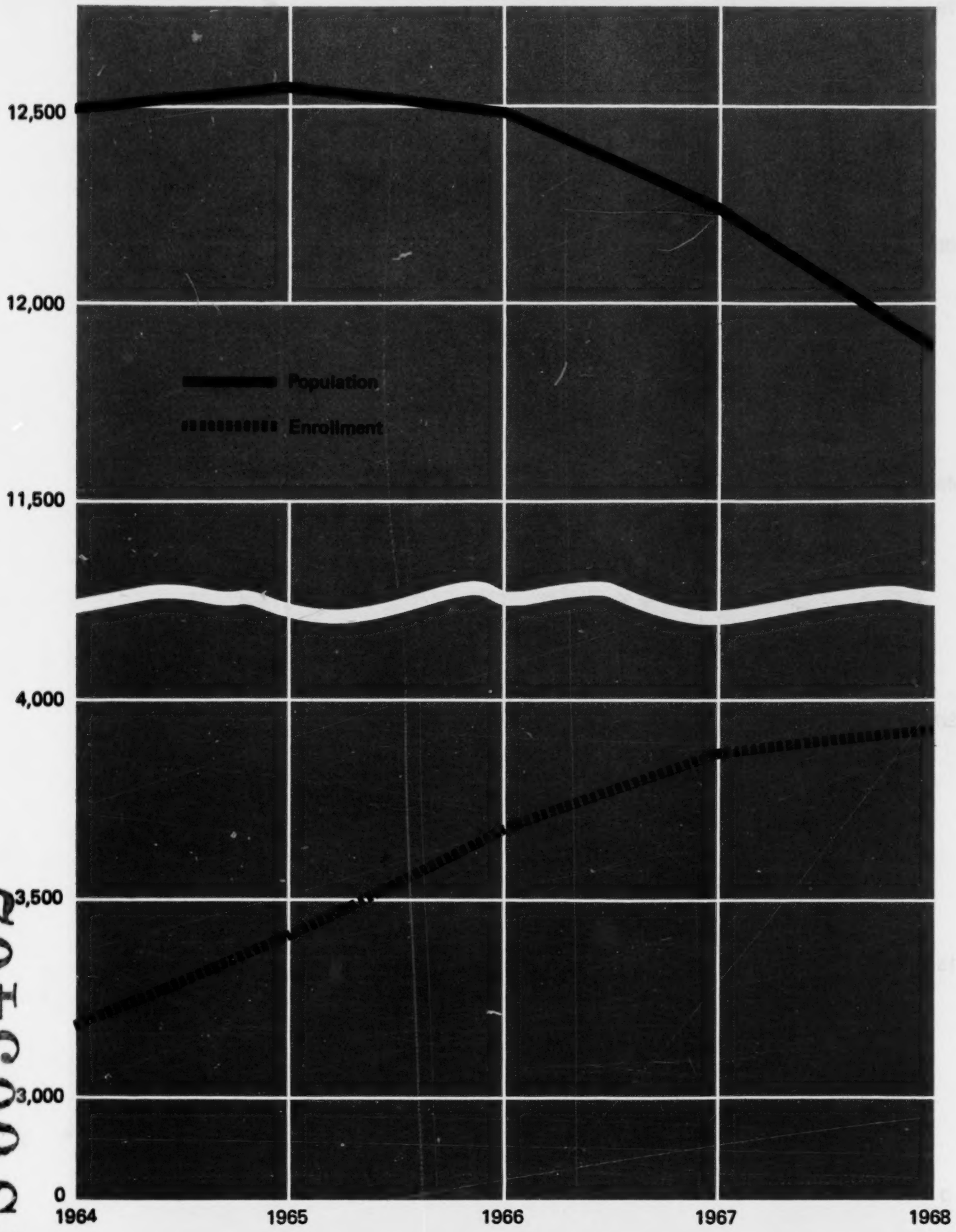

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Figure 2. Percent of children 3 to 5 years old enrolled in preprimary programs, by age: United States, 1964–1968.

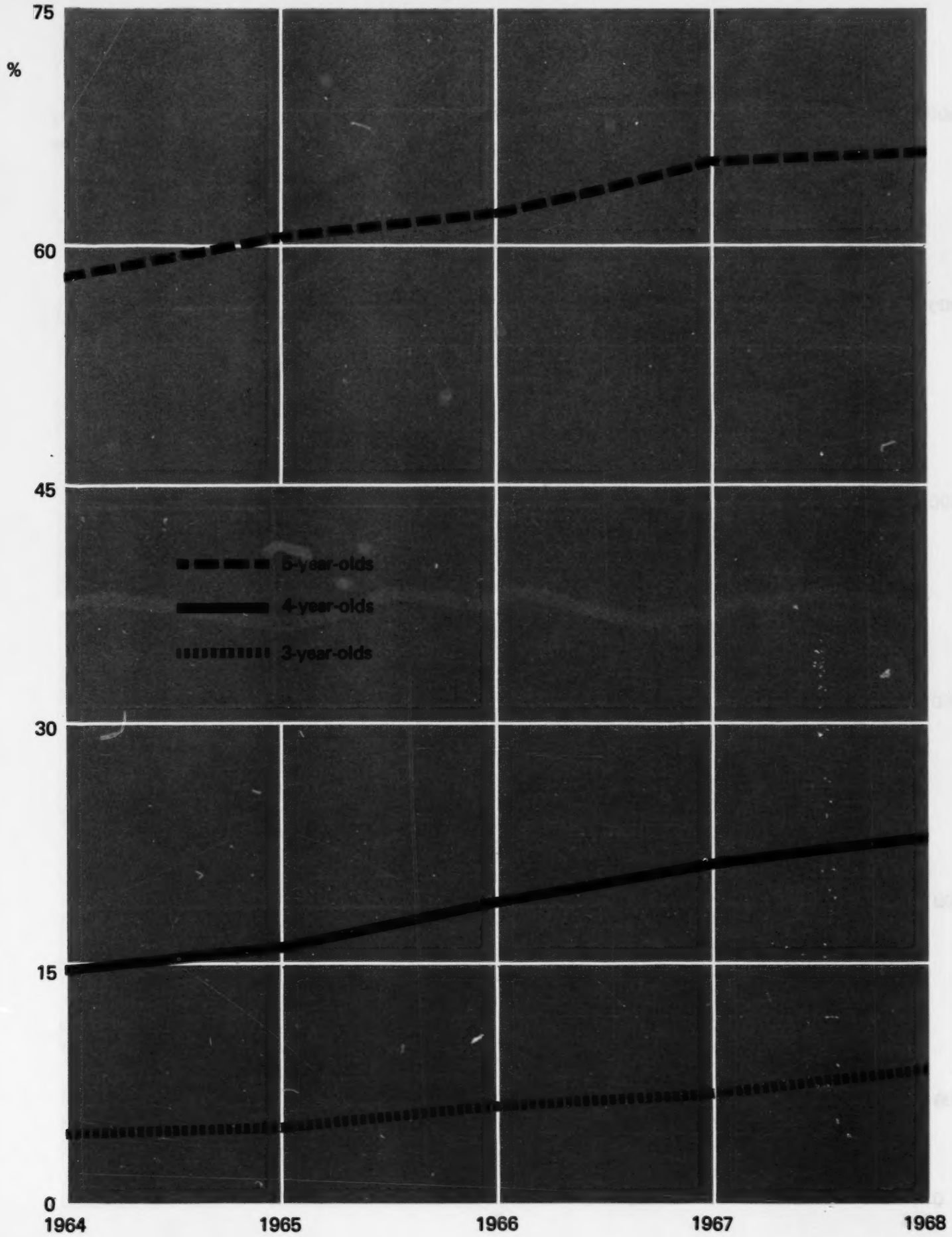

Figure 3. Cumulative percentage increase of children 3 to 5 years old enrolled in preprimary programs, by age: United States, 1964–1968.

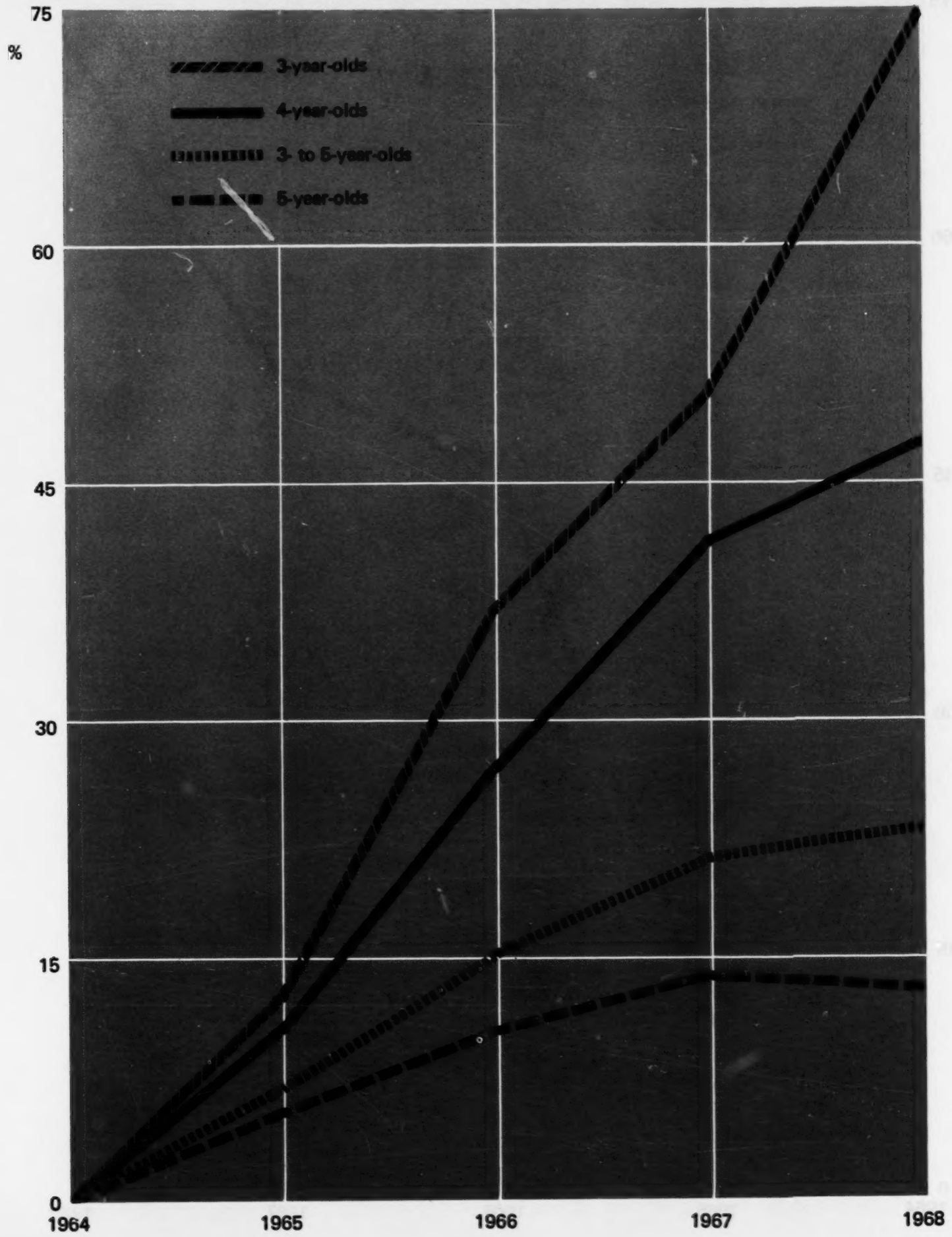

Figure 4. Cumulative percentage increase of children 3 to 5 years old enrolled in preprimary programs, by level: United States, 1964–1968.

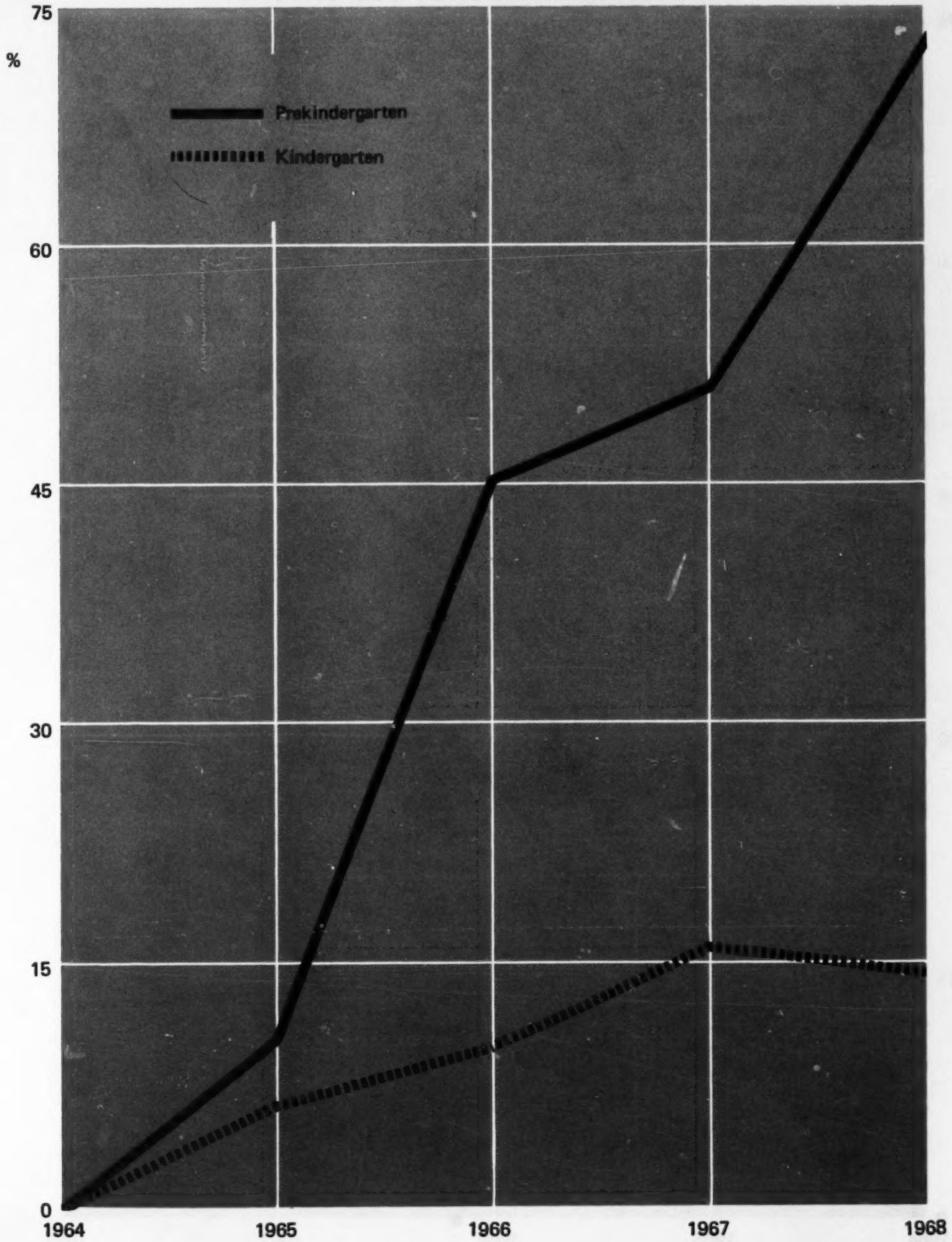

Figure 5. Cumulative percentage increase of children 3 to 5 years old enrolled in preprimary programs, by level and control: United States, 1964–1968.

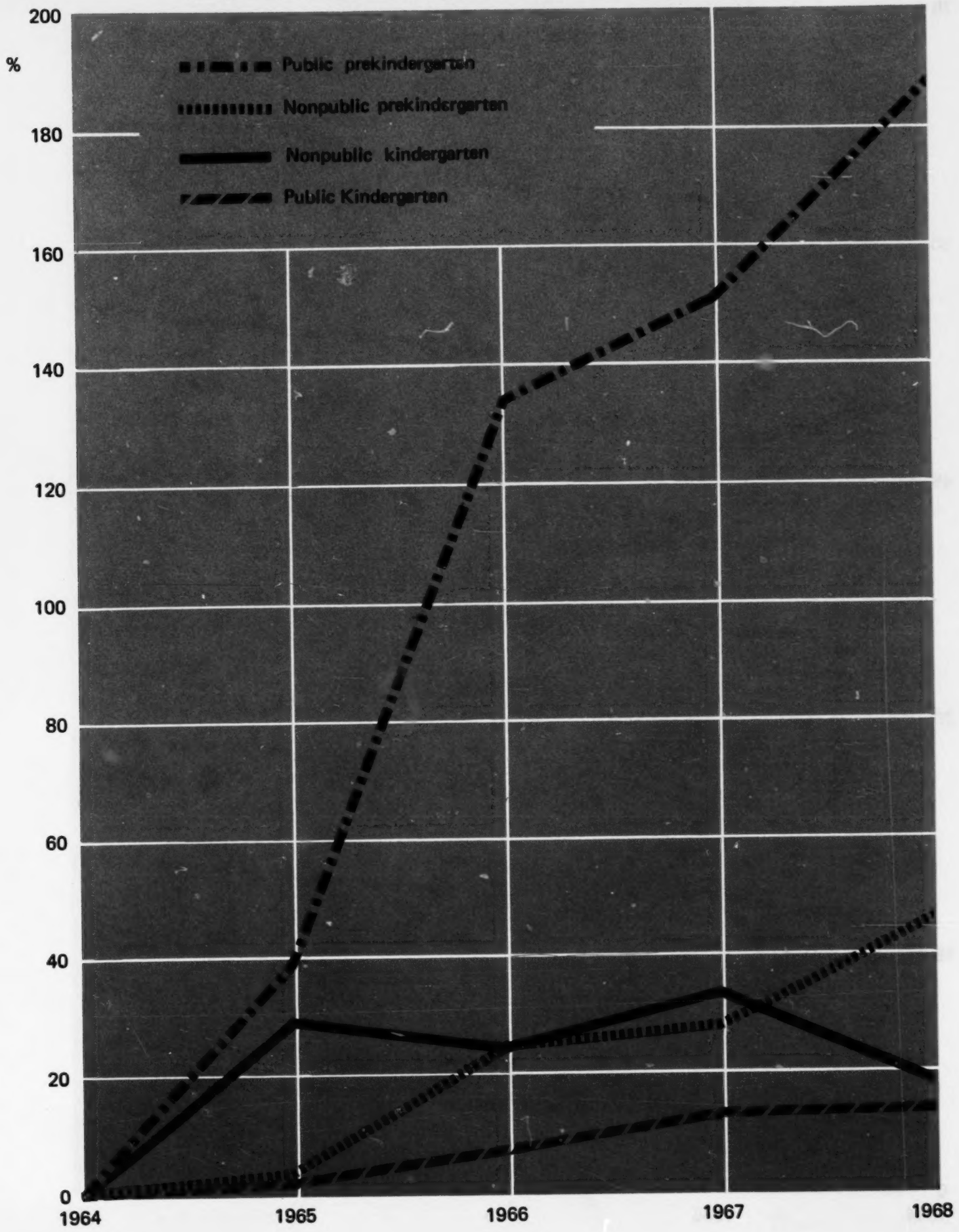

Figure 6. Percent of children 3 to 5 years old enrolled in preprimary programs, by age and and color: United States, 1964–1968.

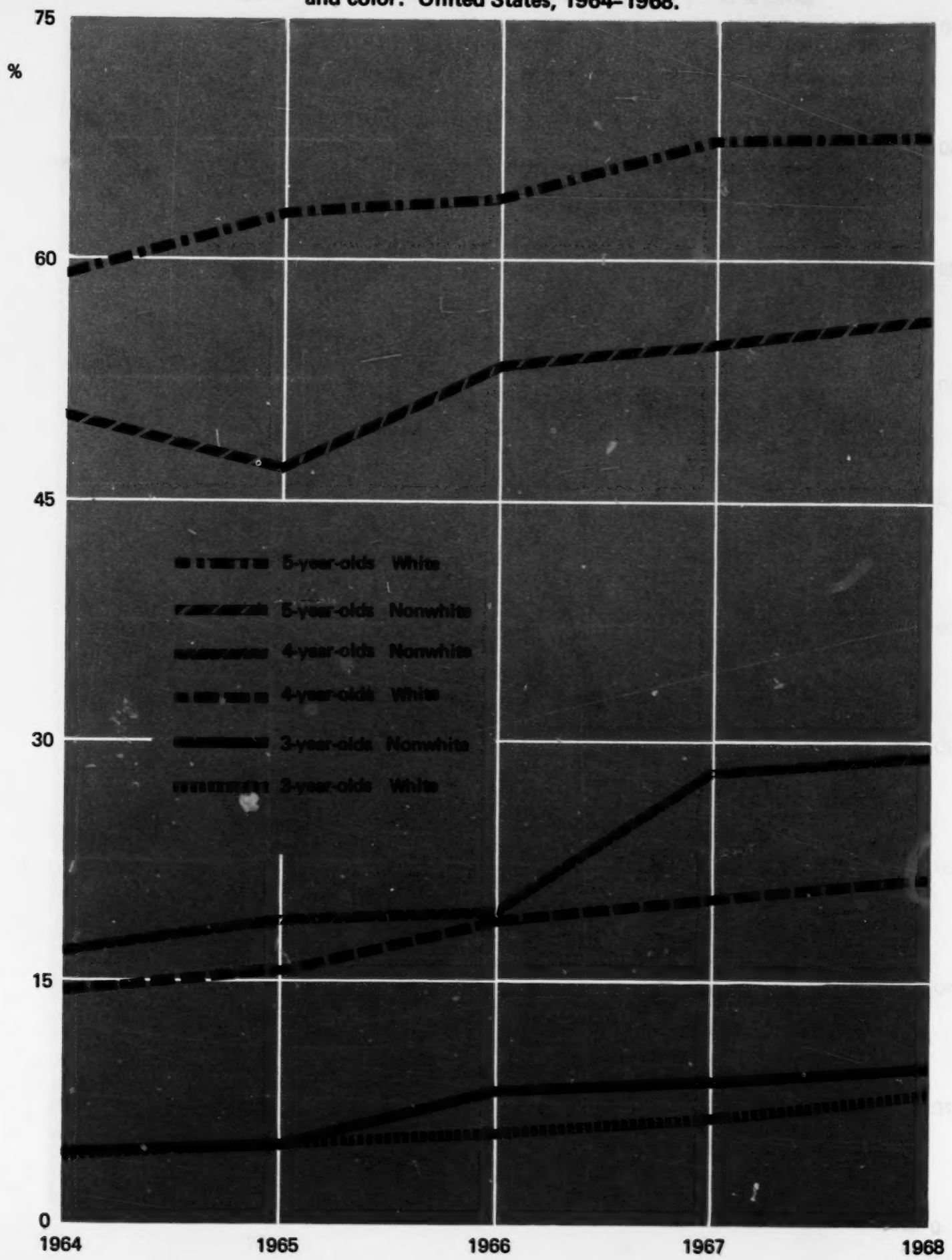

Figure 7. Cumulative percentage increase of children 3 to 5 years old enrolled in preprimary programs, by color: United States, 1964–1968.

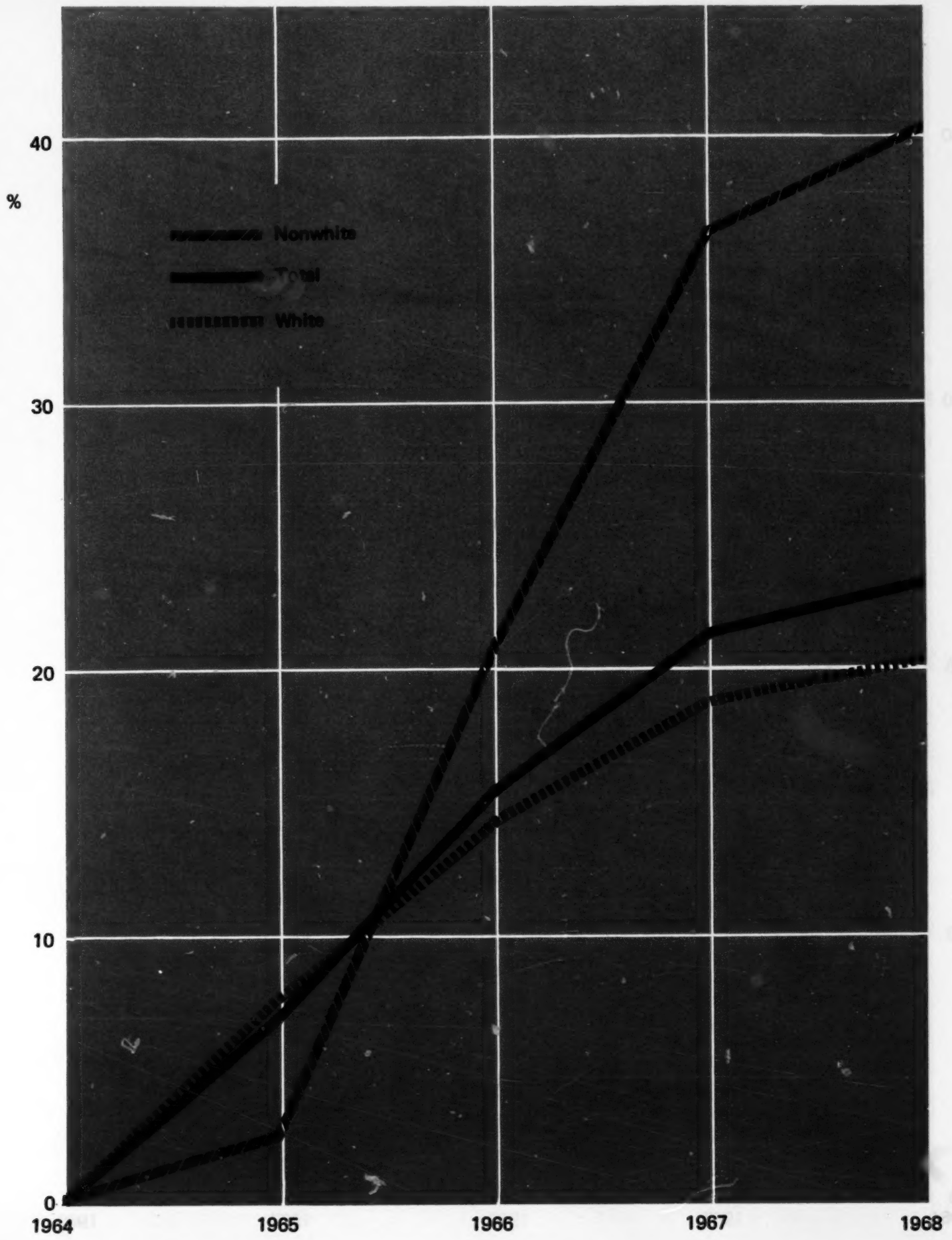

Figure 8. Percent of children 3 to 5 years old enrolled in preprimary programs, by region: United States, 1964–1968.

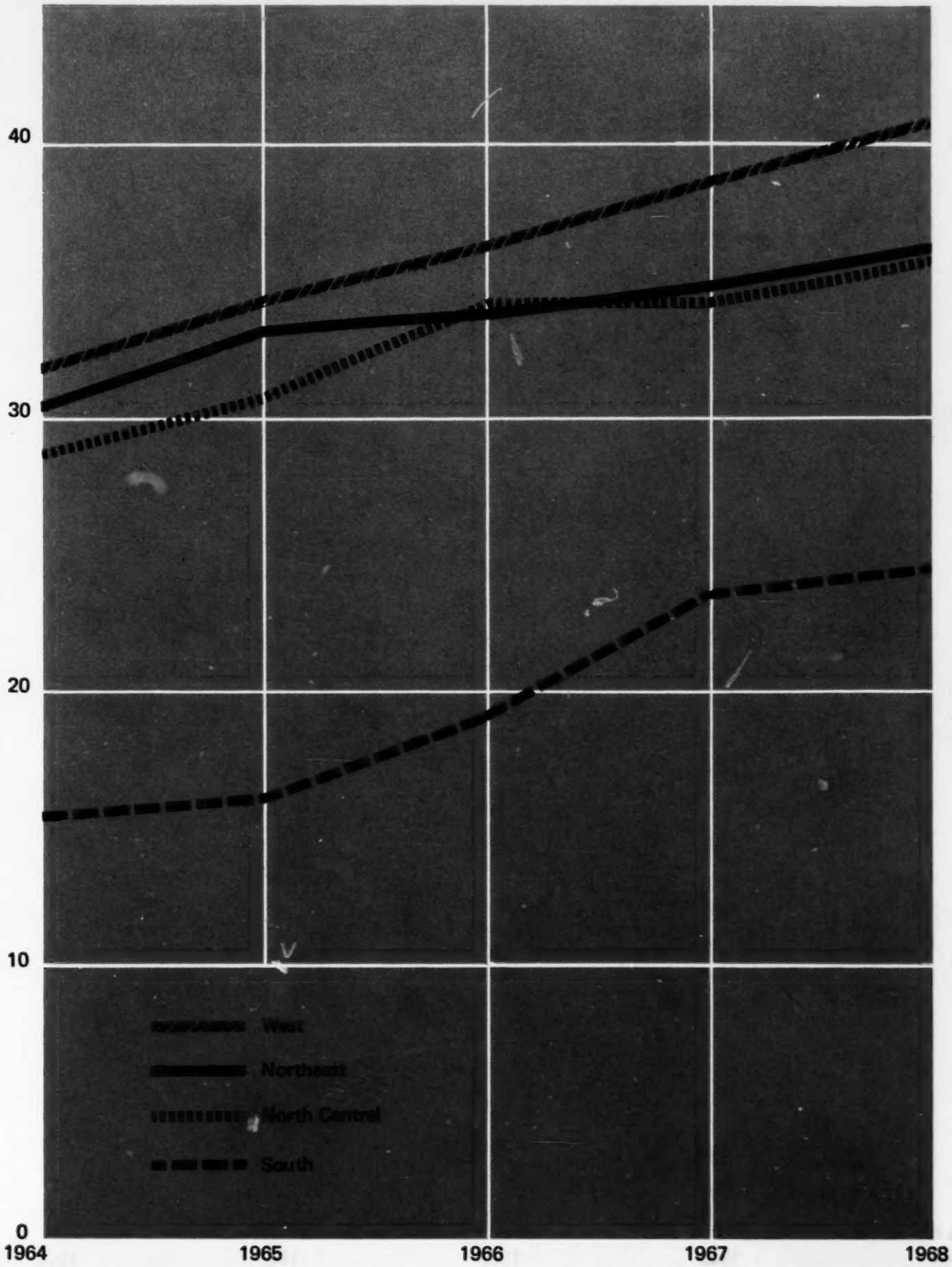

Figure 9. Percent of children 3 to 5 years old enrolled in preprimary programs, by family income: United States, 1964–1968.

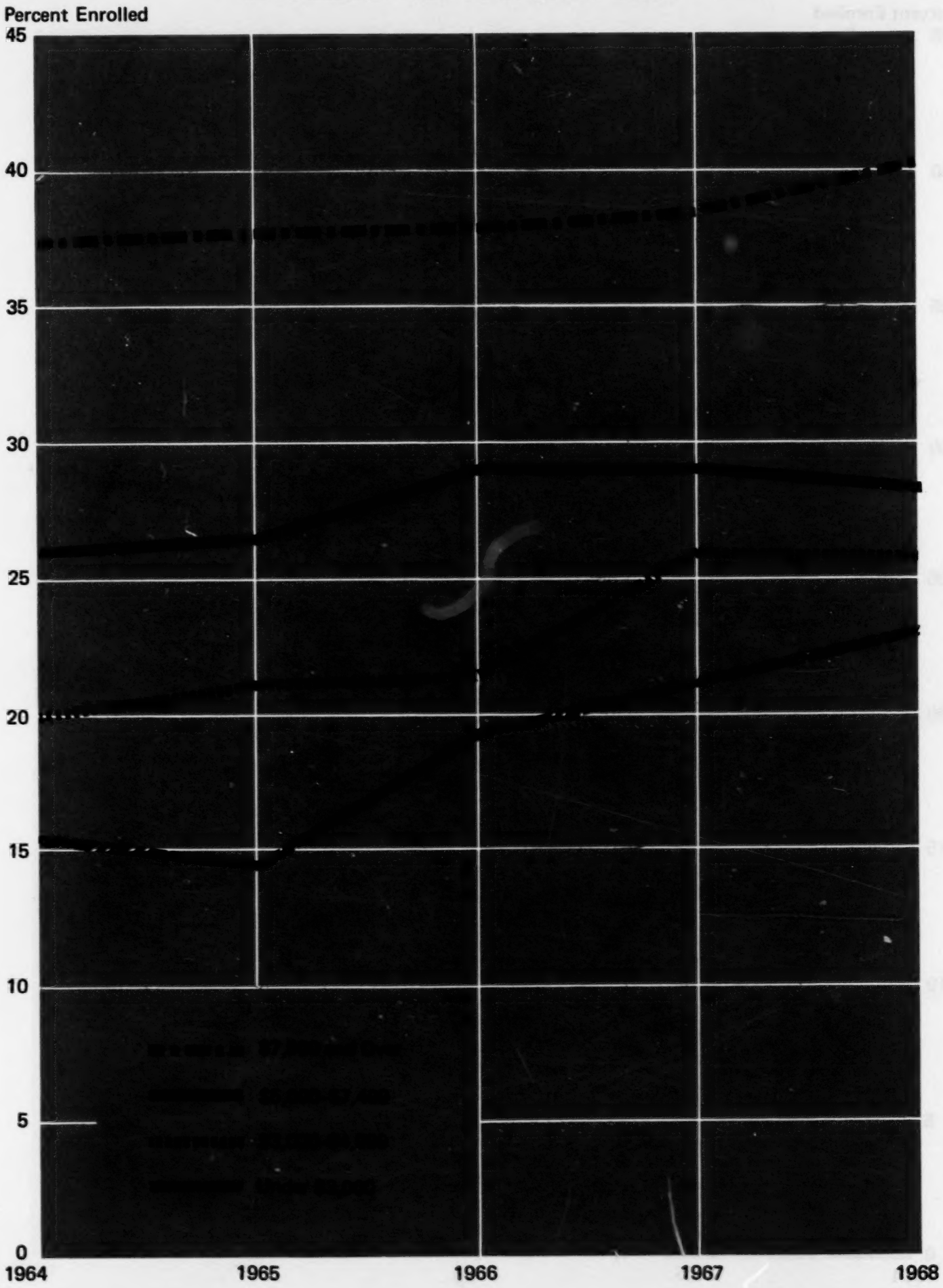

Figure 10. Percent of children 3 to 5 years old enrolled in preprimary programs, by occupation of head of household: United States, 1964-1968.

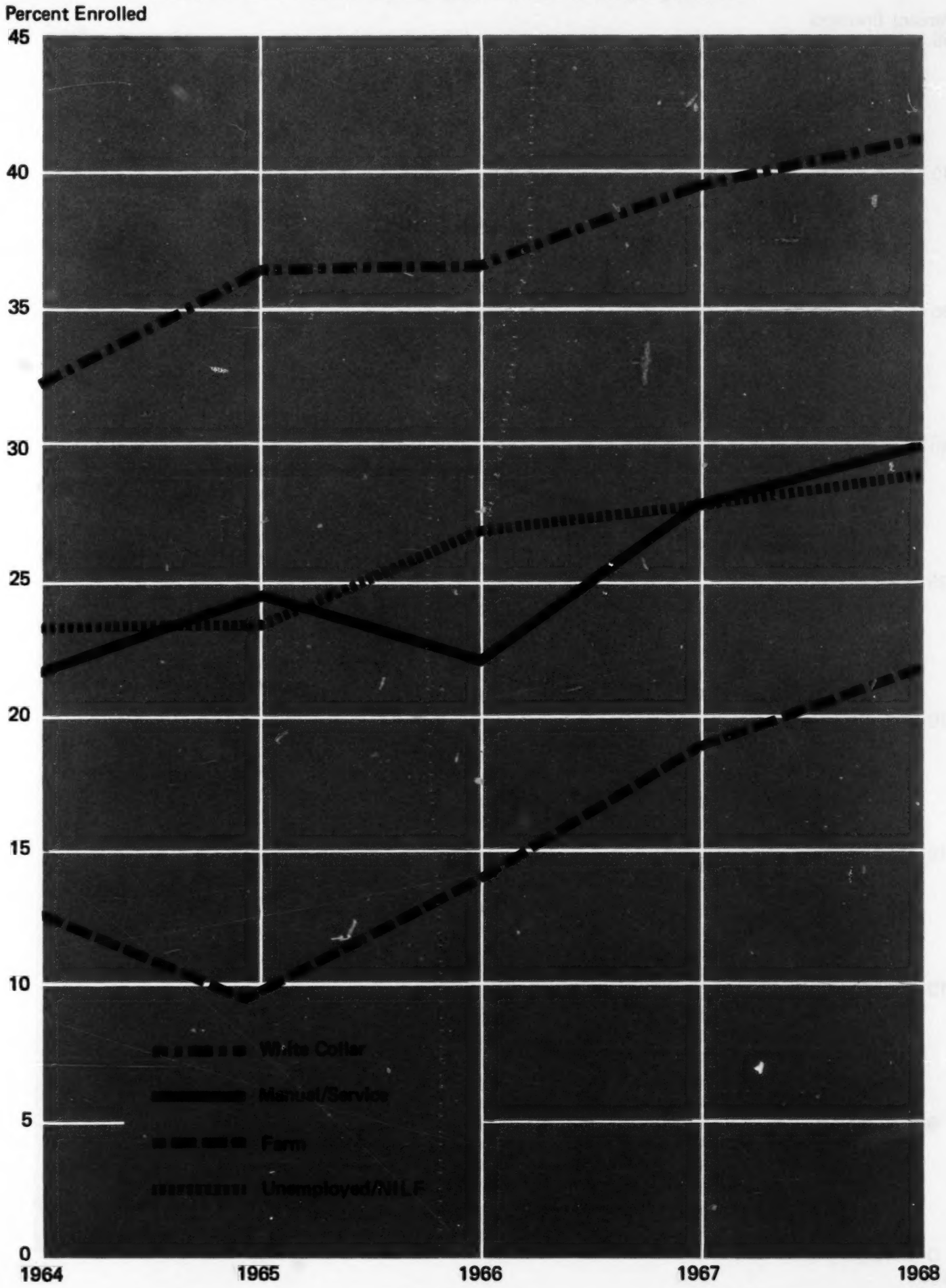

Figure 11. Percent of children 3 to 5 years old enrolled in preprimary programs, by place of residence: United States, 1964–1968.

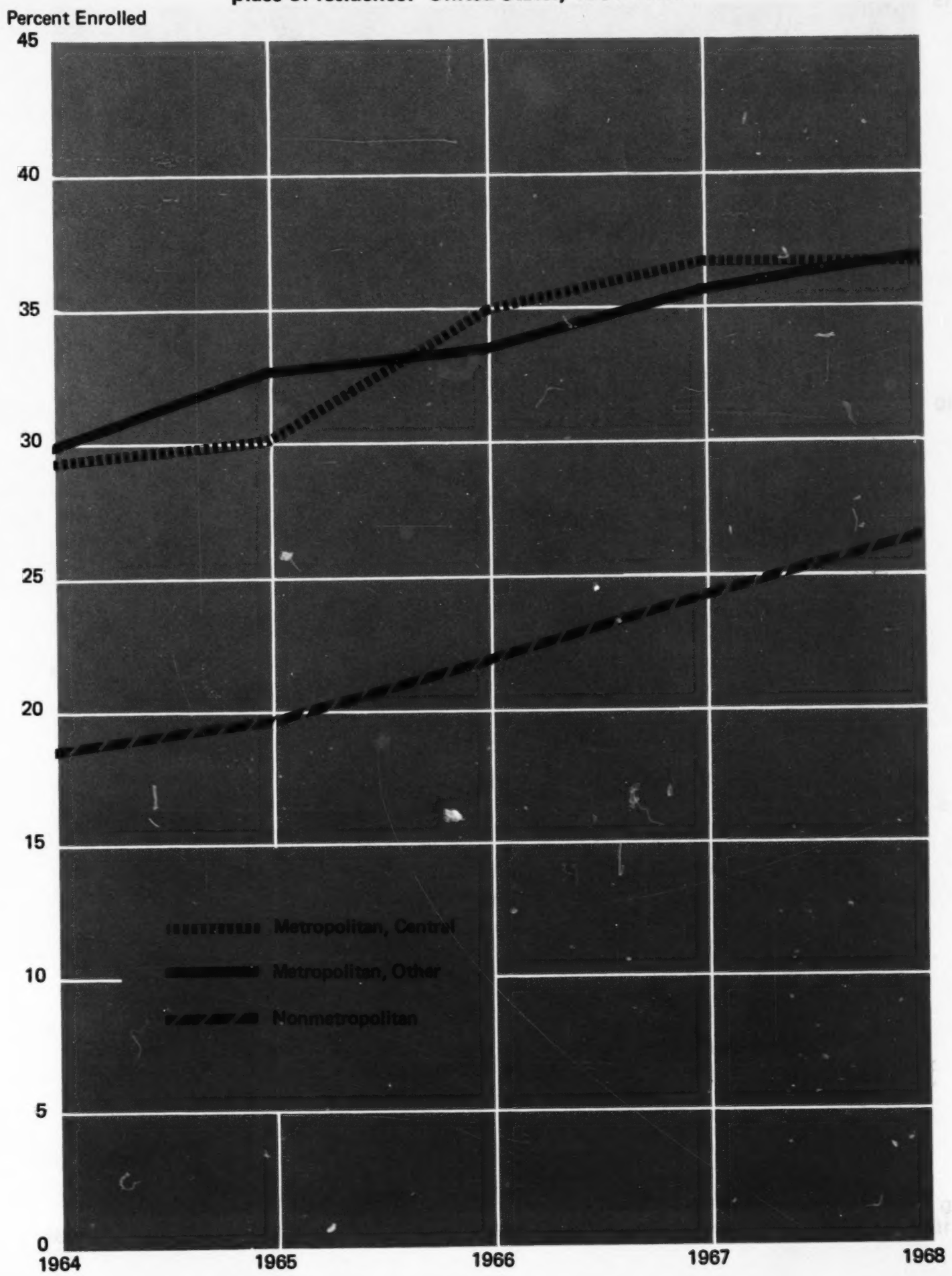

Figure 12. Percent of children 3 years old enrolled in preprimary programs, by family income: United States, 1964–1968.

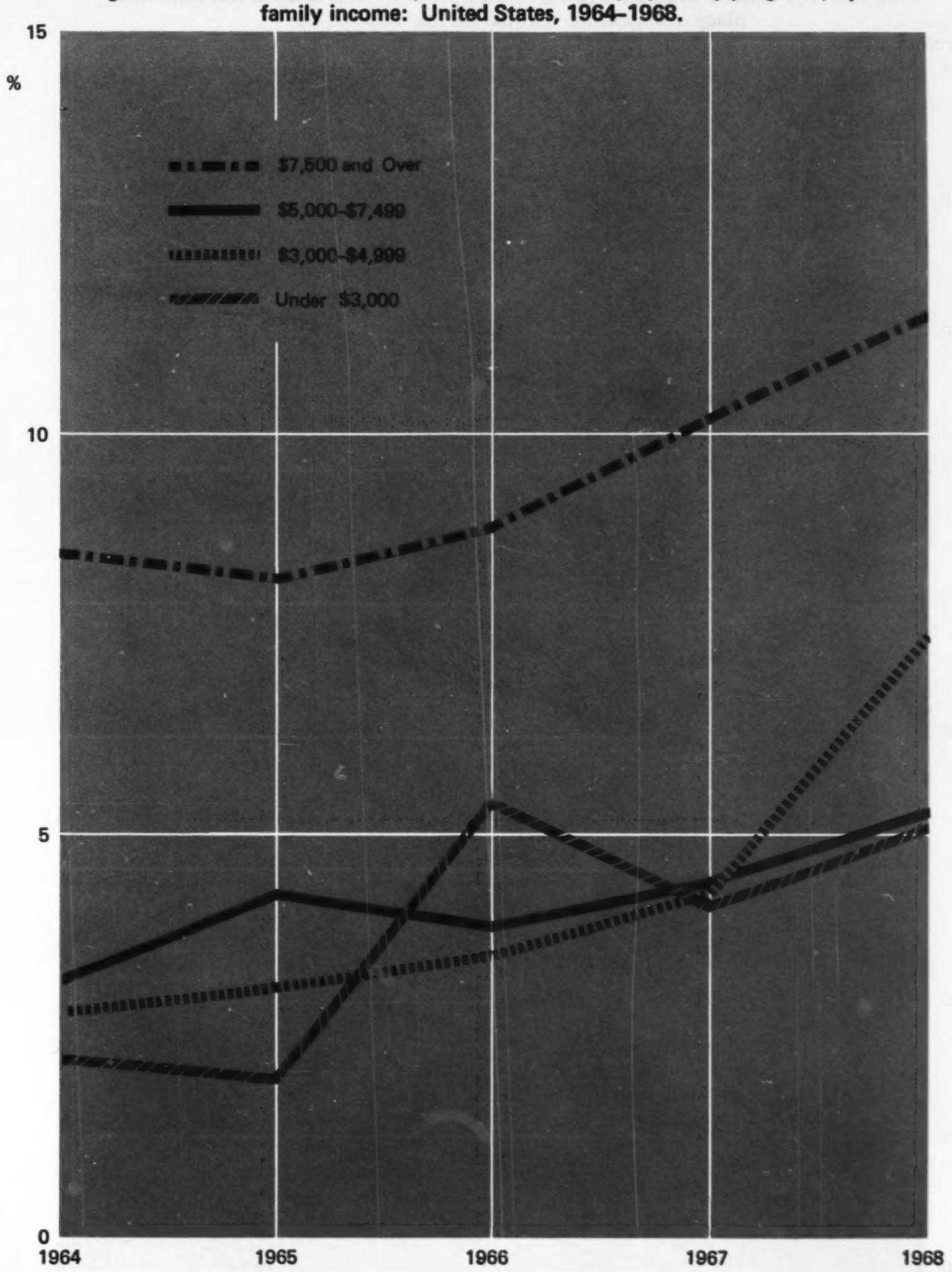

Figure 13. Percent of children 3 years old enrolled in preprimary programs, by head of household: United States, 1964–1968.

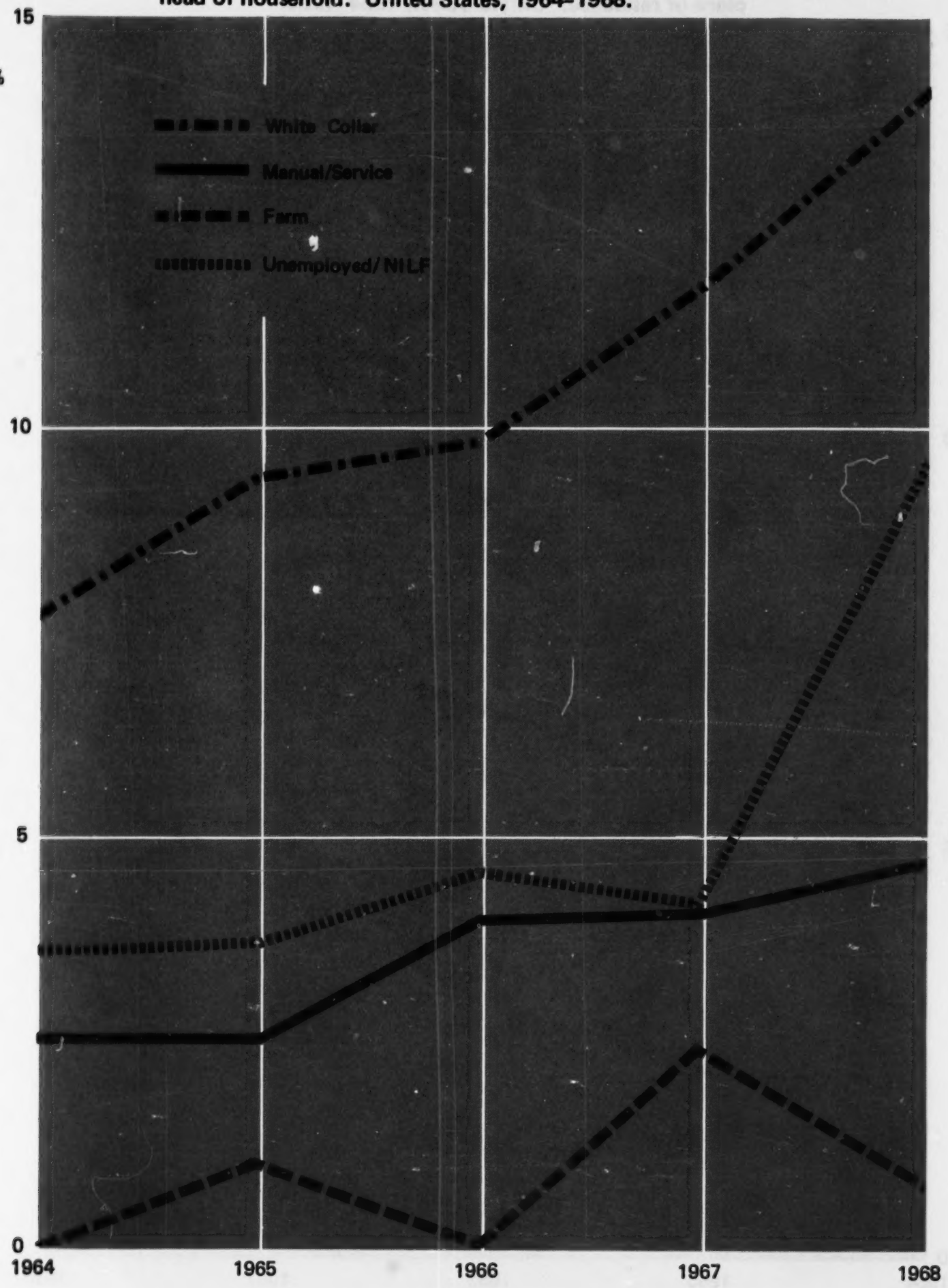

Figure 14. Percent of children 3 years old enrolled in preprimary programs, by place of residence: United States, 1964–1968.

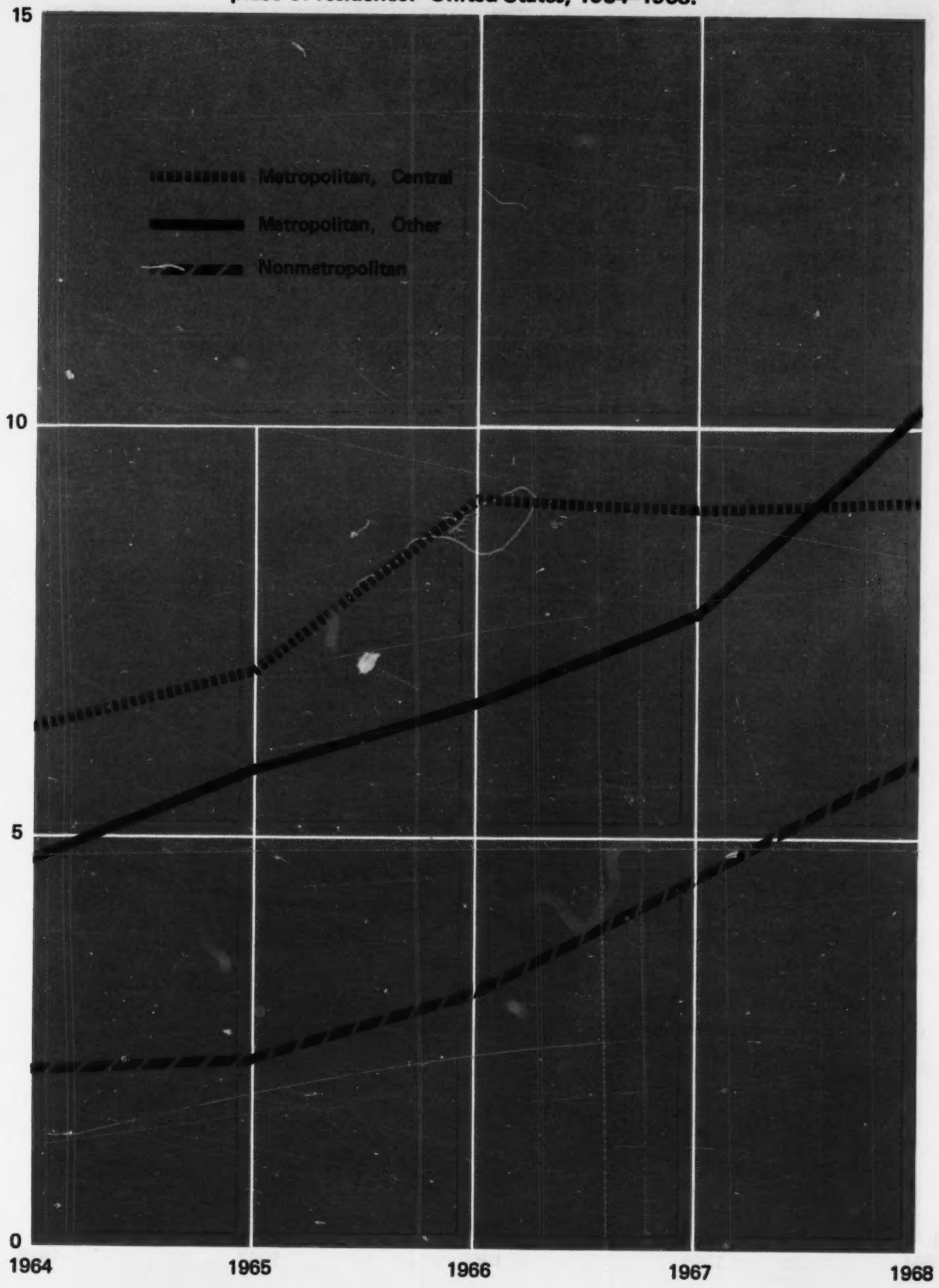

Figure 15. Percent of children 4 years old enrolled in preprimary programs, by family income: United States, 1964–1968.

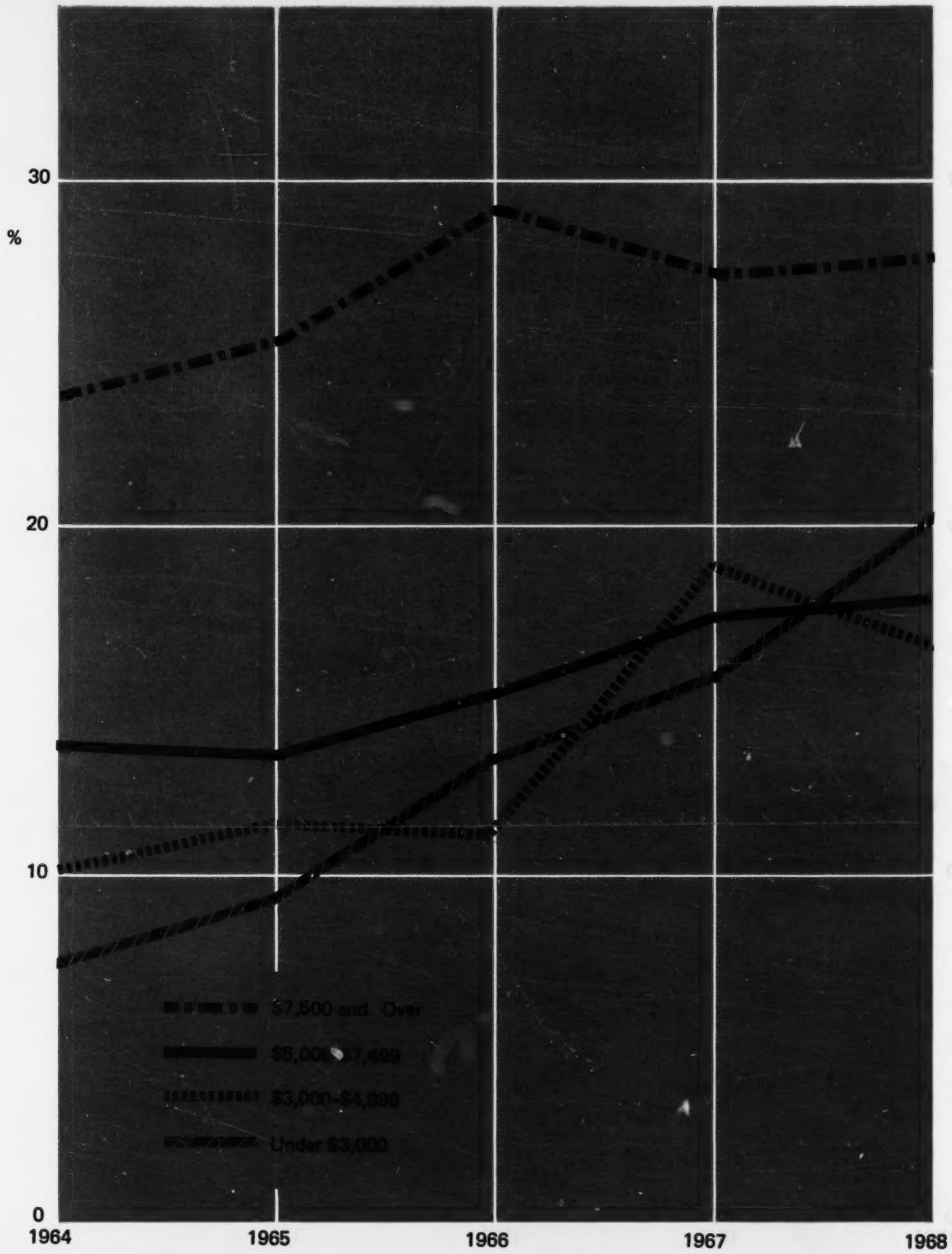

Figure 16. Percent of children 4 years old enrolled in preprimary programs, by occupation of head of household: United States, 1964–1968.

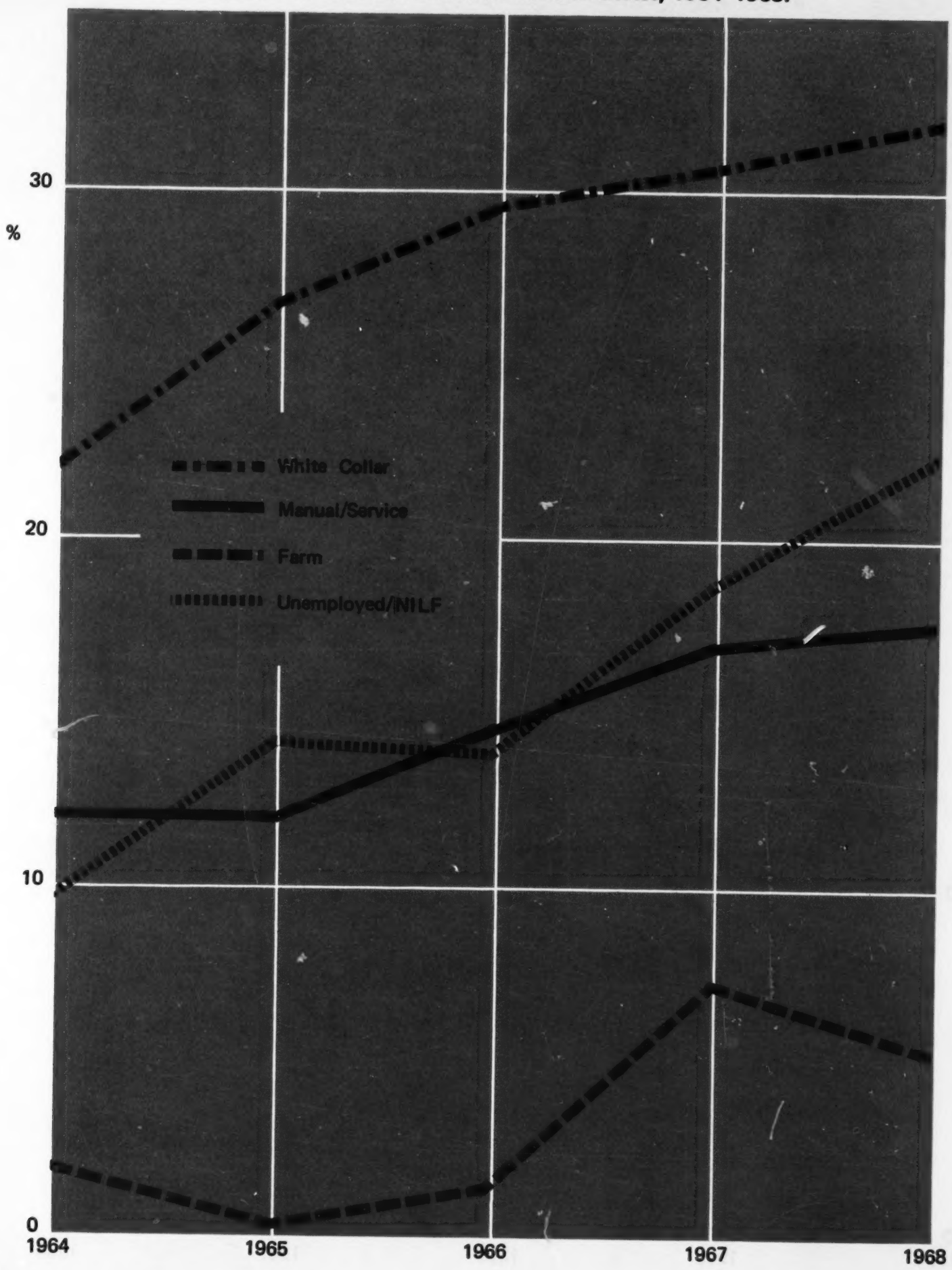

Figure 17. Percent of children 4 years old enrolled in preprimary programs, by place of residence: United States, 1964–1968.

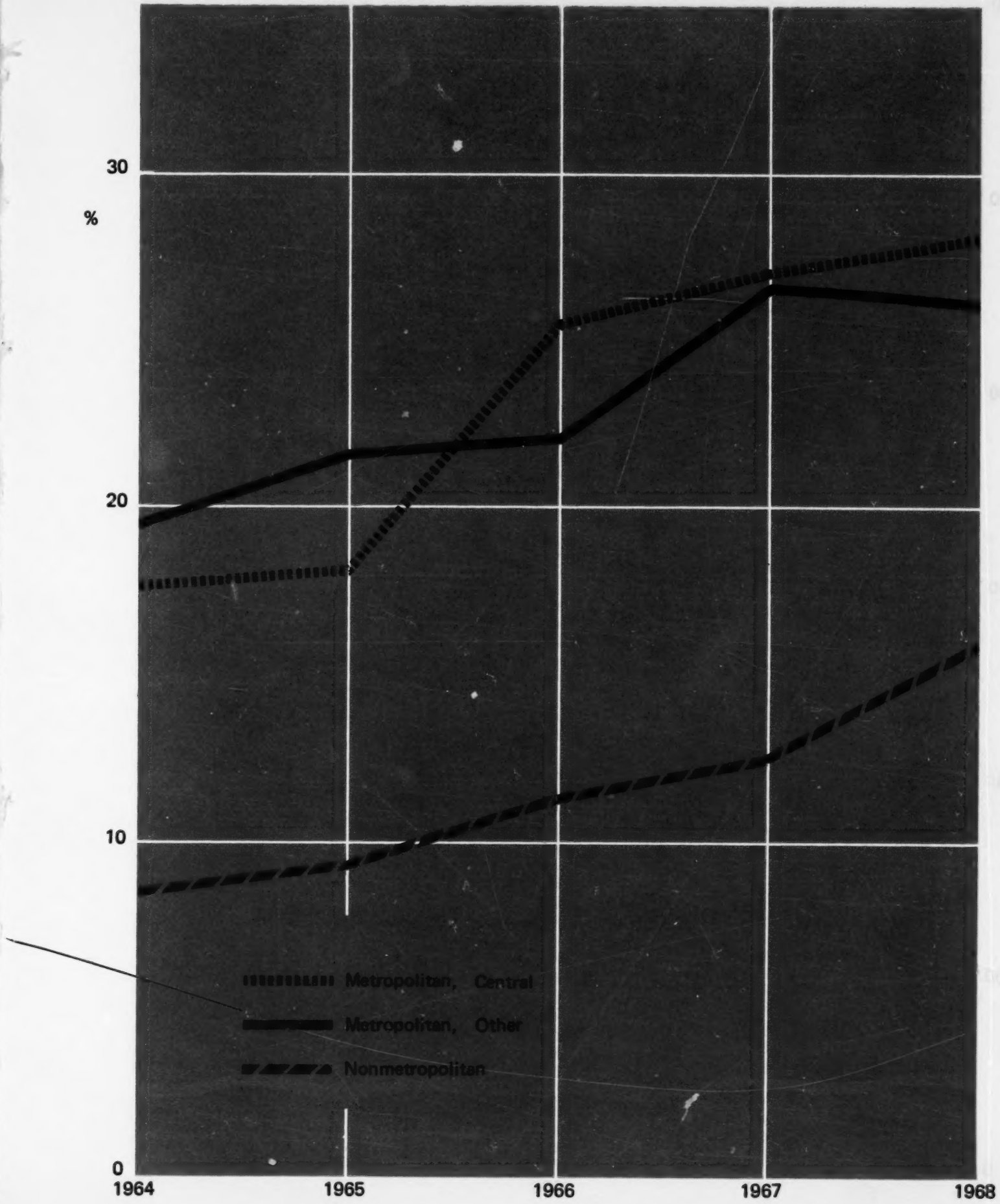

Figure 18. Percent of children 5 years old enrolled in preprimary programs, by family income: United States, 1964–1968.

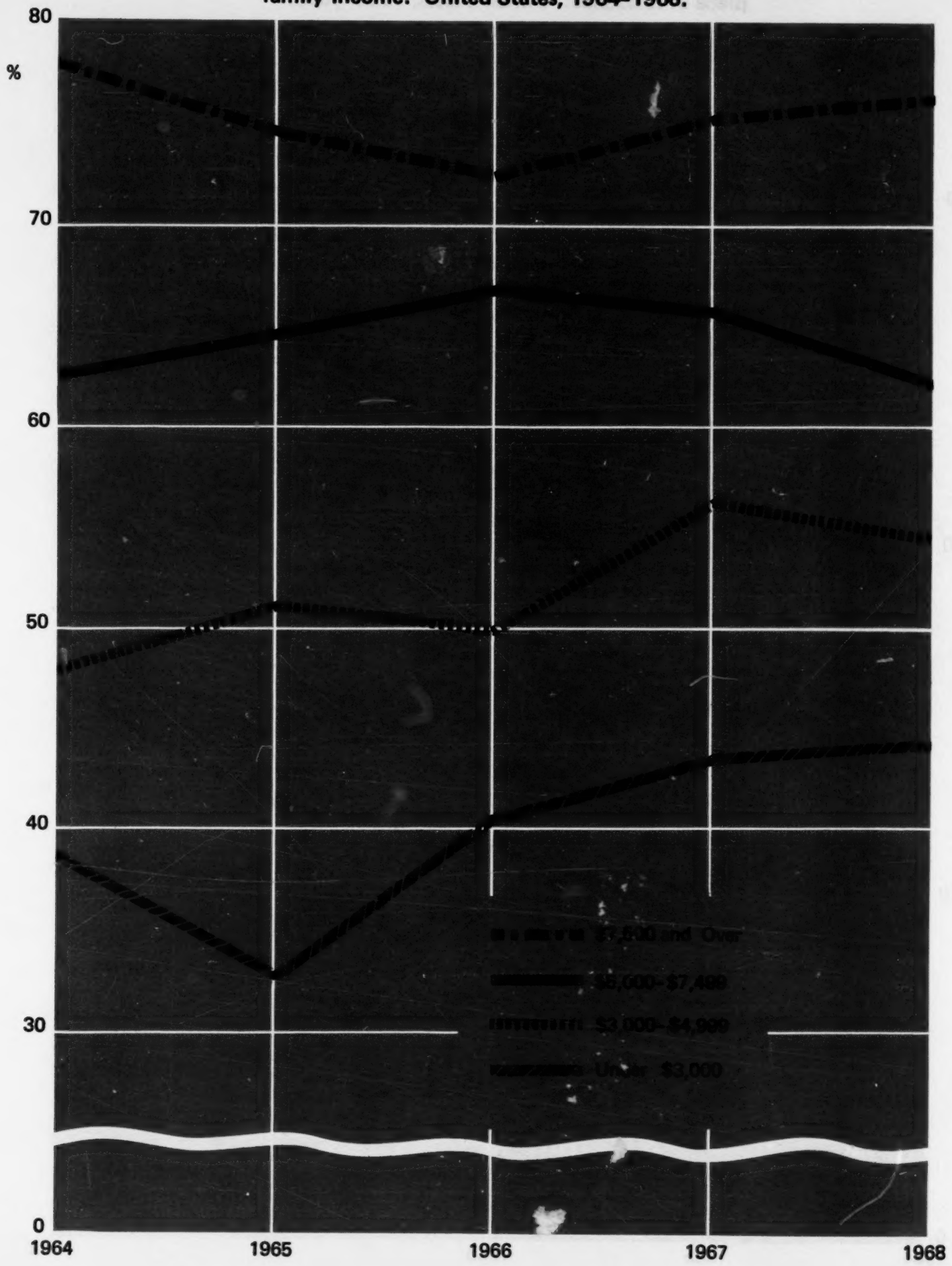

Figure 19. Percent of children 5 years old enrolled in preprimary programs, by occupation of head of household: United States, 1964–1968.

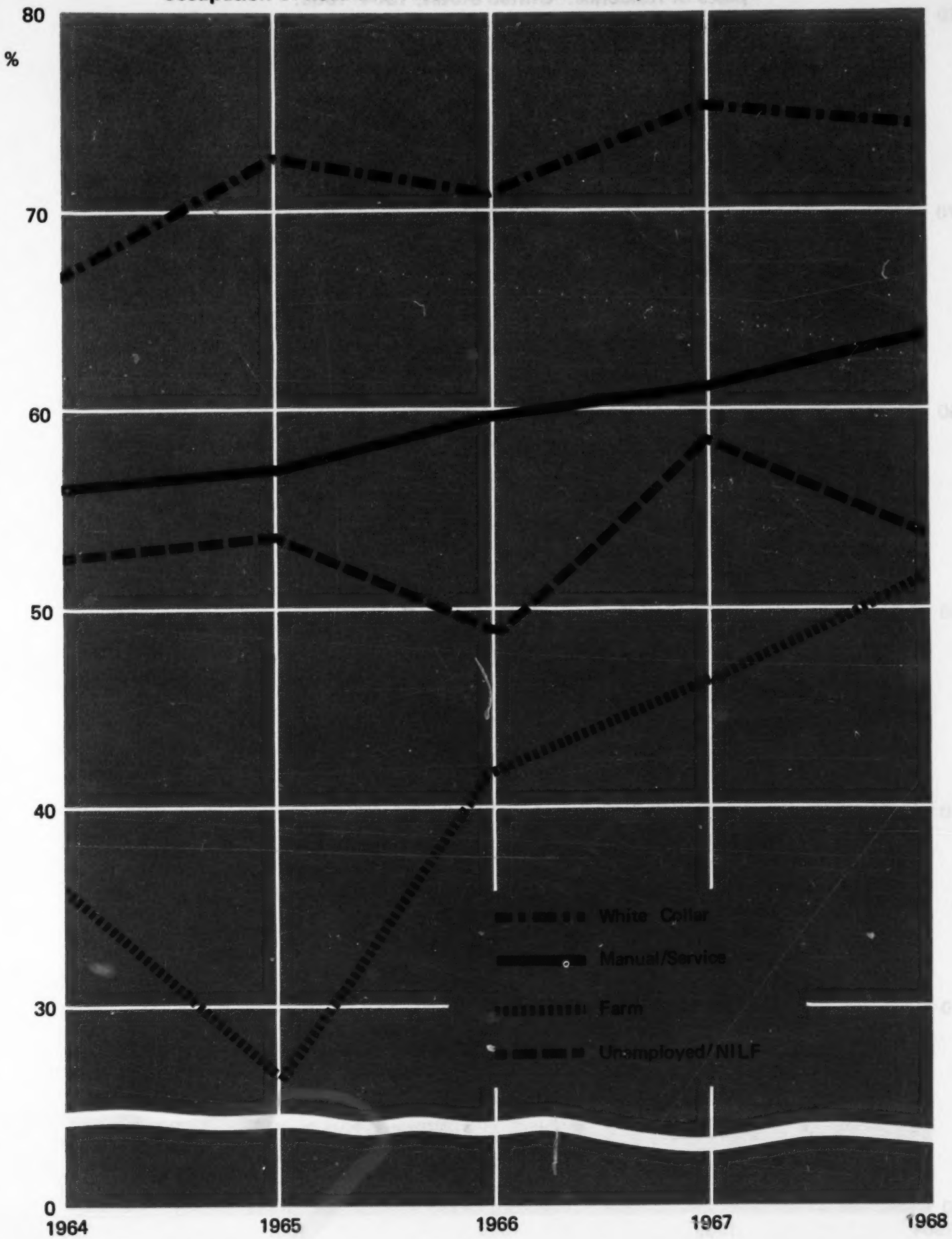

Figure 20. Percent of children 5 years old enrolled in preprimary programs, by place of residence: United States, 1964–1968.

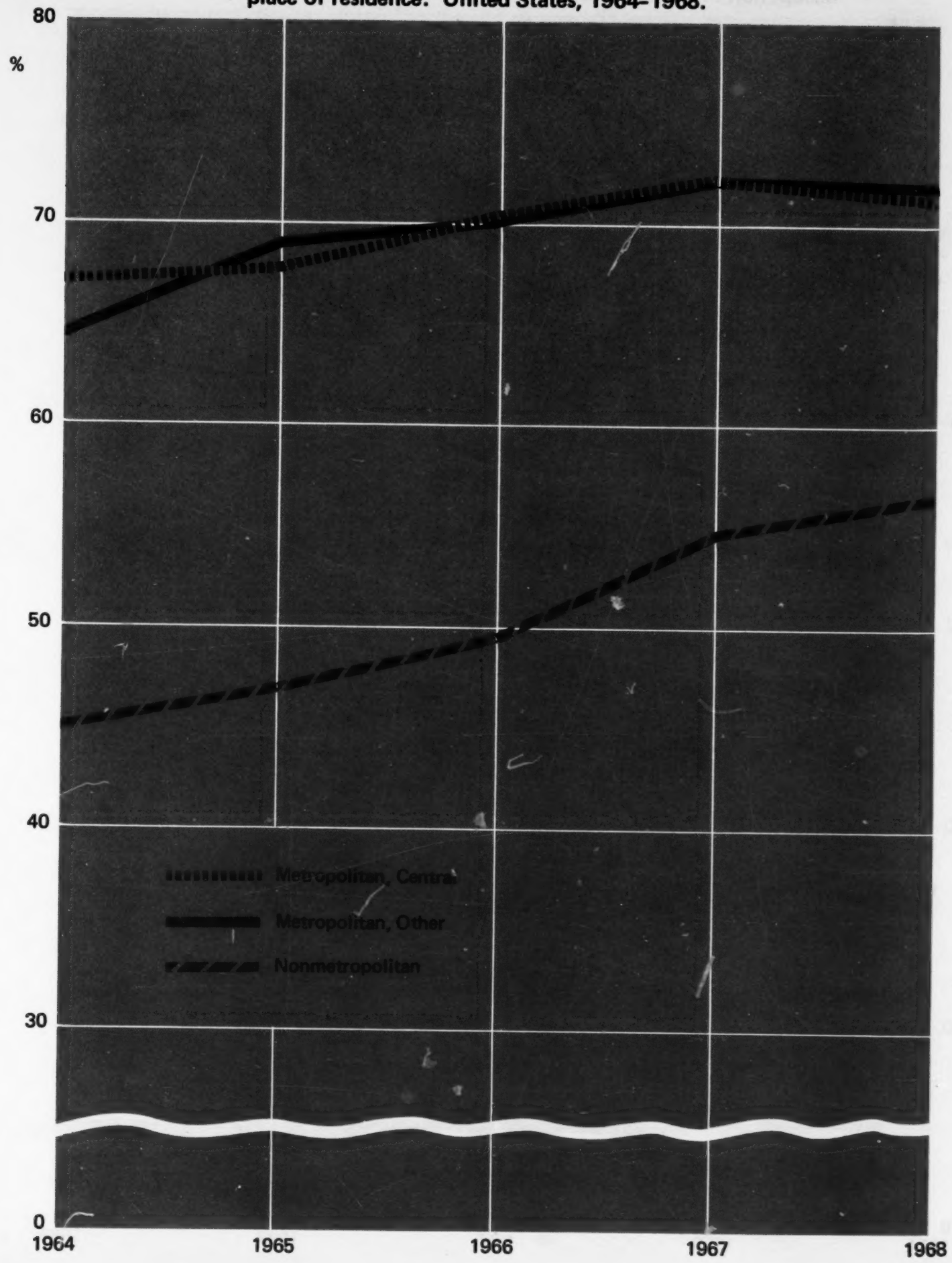

Table 1.--Preprimary enrollment and population of children 3 to 5 years old, by family income, occupation of head of household, place of residence, and color: United States, 1964-68

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	1964			1965			1966			1967			1968		
	Population	Enrolled		Population	Enrolled		Population	Enrolled		Population	Enrolled		Population	Enrolled	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total, 3-5 years old	12,496	87	25.5	12,549	3,407	27.1	12,486	3,674	29.4	12,242	3,868	31.6	11,905	3,928	33.0
White.	10,608	2,747	25.9	10,608	2,957	27.9	10,514	3,142	29.9	10,283	3,267	31.8	9,968	3,310	33.2
Nonwhite . . .	1,888	440	23.3	1,941	451	23.3	1,970	532	27.0	1,959	601	30.7	1,937	618	31.9
Family income:															
Less than $3,000	2,031	307	15.1	1,719	247	14.4	1,575	304	19.3	1,333	282	21.2	1,150	269	23.4
White.	1,178	159	13.5	980	142	14.5	849	165	19.4	658	118	17.9	577	123	21.3
Nonwhite . . .	853	148	17.4	739	105	14.2	726	139	19.1	675	164	24.3	573	146	25.5
$3,000 to $4,999	2,525	499	19.8	2,503	525	21.0	2,281	485	21.3	1,973	513	26.0	1,858	480	25.8
White.	1,954	348	17.8	1,884	363	19.3	1,727	357	20.7	1,451	381	26.3	1,321	304	23.0
Nonwhite . . .	571	151	26.4	619	162	26.2	554	128	23.1	522	132	25.3	537	176	32.8
$5,000 to $7,499	4,063	1,050	25.8	3,821	1,004	26.3	3,543	1,026	29.0	3,439	997	29.0	2,938	835	28.4
White.	3,808	977	25.7	3,491	894	25.6	3,189	907	28.4	3,053	853	27.9	2,567	717	27.9
Nonwhite . . .	255	73	28.6	330	110	33.3	354	119	33.6	386	144	37.3	371	118	31.8
$7,500 and over	3,422	1,274	37.2	3,744	1,402	37.4	4,382	1,657	37.8	4,627	1,782	38.5	5,266	2,121	40.3
White.	3,284	1,221	37.2	3,617	1,356	37.5	4,164	1,550	37.2	4,370	1,656	37.9	4,917	1,975	40.2
Nonwhite . . .	138	53	38.4	127	46	36.2	218	107	49.1	257	126	49.0	349	146	41.8
Occupation of family head:															
White collar . .	4,110	1,321	32.1	4,177	1,516	36.3	4,292	1,568	36.5	4,178	1,652	39.5	4,123	1,700	41.2
White.	3,934	1,244	31.6	4,004	1,454	36.3	4,053	1,470	36.3	3,922	1,541	39.3	3,867	1,577	40.8
Nonwhite . . .	176	77	43.8	173	62	35.8	239	98	41.0	256	111	43.4	256	123	48.0
Manual/Service .	6,146	1,420	23.1	6,264	1,453	23.2	6,224	1,660	26.7	6,085	1,687	27.7	5,866	1,682	28.7
White.	5,059	1,157	22.9	5,093	1,198	23.5	5,052	1,340	26.5	4,962	1,357	27.3	4,788	1,347	28.1
Nonwhite . . .	1,087	263	24.2	1,171	255	21.8	1,172	320	27.3	1,123	330	29.4	1,078	335	31.1
Farm	686	86	12.5	659	63	9.6	538	74	13.8	540	101	18.7	467	101	21.6
White.	526	79	15.0	504	63	12.5	426	62	14.6	454	98	21.6	380	92	24.2
Nonwhite . . .	160	7	4.4	155	0	0.0	112	12	10.7	86	3	3.5	87	9	10.3
Unemployed/NILF.	1,116	240	21.5	1,006	244	24.3	1,057	233	22.0	1,097	304	27.7	1,153	345	29.9
White.	696	153	22.0	638	142	22.3	644	150	23.3	666	177	26.6	690	208	30.1
Nonwhite . . .	420	87	20.7	368	102	27.7	413	83	20.1	431	127	29.5	463	137	29.6
Residence:															
Metro., central	3,618	1,053	29.1	3,500	1,048	29.9	3,520	1,226	34.8	3,348	1,227	36.6	3,392	1,246	36.7
White.	2,572	729	28.3	2,517	742	29.5	2,470	846	34.3	2,343	855	36.5	2,356	842	35.7
Nonwhite . . .	1,046	324	31.0	983	306	31.1	1,050	380	36.2	1,005	372	37.0	1,036	404	39.0
Metro., other .	4,476	1,329	29.7	4,619	1,500	32.5	4,364	1,455	33.3	4,342	1,542	35.5	4,242	1,562	36.8
White.	4,224	1,264	29.9	4,343	1,431	32.9	4,120	1,385	33.6	4,029	1,422	35.3	3,954	1,462	37.0
Nonwhite . . .	252	65	25.8	276	69	25.0	244	70	28.7	313	120	38.3	288	100	34.7
Non-Metropolitan	4,403	806	18.3	4,430	861	19.4	4,602	995	21.6	4,548	1,098	24.1	4,266	1,120	26.3
White.	3,813	756	19.8	3,749	788	21.0	3,926	915	23.3	3,910	990	25.3	3,655	1,006	27.5
Nonwhite . . .	590	50	8.5	681	73	10.7	676	80	11.8	638	108	16.9	611	114	18.7

Note.--Data in this table do not include 5-year-olds enrolled in programs above kindergarten and 6-year-olds enrolled in preprimary programs.

NILF means not in the labor force.

Table 2.--Preprimary enrollment and population of children 3 years old, by family income, occupation of head of household, place of residence and color: United States, 1964-68

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	1964			1965			1966			1967			1968		
	Population	Enrolled		Population	Enrolled		Population	Enrolled		Population	Enrolled		Population	Enrolled	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total 3 years old	4,238	181	4.3	4,149	203	4.9	4,087	248	6.1	3,992	273	6.8	3,811	317	8.3
White.	3,583	152	4.2	3,494	172	4.9	3,431	193	5.6	3,344	216	6.5	3,177	256	8.1
Nonwhite . . .	655	29	4.4	655	32	4.9	655	54	8.2	649	57	8.8	634	61	9.6
Family income:															
Less than $3,000	734	16	2.2	595	12	2.0	534	29	5.4	440	18	4.1	378	19	5.1
White.	432	4	.9	336	4	1.2	282	11	3.9	218	5	2.3	190	5	2.6
Nonwhite . . .	302	12	4.0	259	8	3.1	252	18	7.1	222	13	5.9	188	14	7.4
$3,000 to $4,999	881	25	2.8	842	26	3.1	761	27	3.5	654	28	4.3	627	47	7.5
White.	693	14	2.0	616	13	2.1	574	14	2.4	487	21	4.3	467	24	5.1
Nonwhite . . .	188	11	5.9	226	13	5.8	187	13	7.0	167	7	4.2	160	23	14.4
$5,000 to $7,499	1,404	45	3.2	1,260	54	4.3	1,144	45	3.9	1,180	52	4.4	945	50	5.3
White.	1,305	39	3.0	1,164	47	4.0	1,035	38	3.7	1,050	36	3.4	821	41	5.0
Nonwhite . . .	99	6	6.1	96	7	7.3	109	7	6.4	130	16	12.3	124	9	7.3
$7,500 and over	1,077	92	8.5	1,200	98	8.2	1,395	123	8.8	1,447	147	10.2	1,621	187	11.5
White.	1,034	89	8.6	1,161	94	8.1	1,337	110	8.2	1,358	131	9.6	1,499	173	11.5
Nonwhite . . .	43	3	7.0	39	4	10.3	58	13	22.4	89	16	18.0	122	14	11.5
Occupation of family head:															
White collar . .	1,344	102	7.6	1,393	131	9.4	1,467	145	9.9	1,367	161	11.8	1,266	180	14.2
White.	1,288	93	7.2	1,332	123	9.2	1,378	129	9.4	1,277	144	11.3	1,199	171	14.3
Nonwhite . . .	56	9	16.1	61	8	13.1	89	16	18.0	90	17	18.9	67	9	13.4
Manual/Service	2,121	53	2.5	2,106	53	2.5	1,997	79	4.0	2,006	83	4.1	1,937	91	4.7
White.	1,736	41	2.4	1,725	38	2.2	1,622	49	3.0	1,649	53	3.2	1,583	54	3.4
Nonwhite . . .	385	12	3.1	381	15	3.9	375	30	8.0	357	30	8.4	354	37	10.5
Farm	228	0	0	192	2	1.0	165	0	0	167	4	2.4	133	1	.8
White	176	0	0	133	2	1.5	137	0	0	137	4	2.9	108	1	.9
Nonwhite . . .	52	0	0	59	0	0	28	0	0	30	0	0	25	0	0
Unemployed/NILF	394	14	3.6	326	12	3.7	368	17	4.6	330	14	4.2	356	34	9.6
White.	248	8	3.2	192	4	2.1	216	10	4.6	189	9	4.8	197	19	9.6
Nonwhite . . .	146	6	4.1	134	8	6.0	152	7	4.6	141	5	3.5	159	15	9.4
Residence:															
Metro., central.	1,279	80	6.3	1,183	83	7.0	1,176	107	9.1	1,069	96	9.0	1,116	101	9.1
White.	904	59	6.5	869	62	7.1	830	64	7.7	749	68	9.1	770	60	7.8
Nonwhite . . .	375	21	5.6	314	21	6.7	346	43	12.4	320	28	8.8	346	41	11.8
Metro., other. .	1,477	69	4.7	1,514	88	5.8	1,415	93	6.6	1,427	110	7.7	1,306	133	10.2
White.	1,402	69	4.9	1,414	84	5.9	1,335	87	6.5	1,317	95	7.2	1,214	122	10.0
Nonwhite . . .	75	0	0	100	4	4.0	80	6	7.5	110	15	13.6	92	11	12.0
Non-Metropolitan	1,482	32	2.2	1,452	33	2.3	1,496	47	3.1	1,497	68	4.5	1,387	82	5.9
White.	1,276	25	2.0	1,211	27	2.2	1,266	43	3.4	1,279	54	4.2	1,192	72	6.0
Nonwhite . . .	206	7	3.4	241	6	2.5	230	4	1.7	218	14	6.4	195	10	5.1

NILF means not in the labor force.

Table 3.--Preprimary enrollment and population of children 4 years old, by family income, occupation of head of household, place of residence and color: United States, 1964-68

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	1964			1965			1966			1967			1968		
	Population	Enrolled		Population	Enrolled		Population	Enrolled		Population	Enrolled		Population	Enrolled	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total 4 years old	4,148	617	14.9	4,238	683	16.1	4,155	785	18.9	4,088	872	21.3	4,000	911	22.8
White.	3,522	512	14.5	3,578	559	15.6	3,499	659	18.8	3,434	689	20.1	3,351	722	21.5
Nonwhite . . .	626	105	16.8	659	124	18.8	656	126	19.2	654	183	28.0	649	189	29.1
Family income:															
Less than $3,000	660	48	7.3	553	51	9.2	530	70	13.2	441	69	15.6	375	76	20.2
White.	370	13	3.5	325	25	7.7	275	29	10.5	229	21	9.2	184	26	14.1
Nonwhite . . .	290	35	12.1	228	26	11.4	255	41	16.1	212	48	22.6	191	50	26.2
$3,000 to $4,999	819	82	10.0	874	100	11.4	768	85	11.1	680	128	18.8	624	104	16.7
White.	633	45	7.1	665	56	8.4	578	59	10.2	488	79	16.2	438	59	13.5
Nonwhite . . .	186	37	19.9	209	44	21.1	190	26	13.7	192	49	25.5	186	45	24.2
$5,000 to $7,499	1,329	180	13.5	1,365	182	13.3	1,194	180	15.1	1,110	193	17.4	1,016	182	17.9
White.	1,253	163	13.0	1,241	152	12.2	1,066	147	13.8	977	152	15.6	888	145	16.3
Nonwhite . . .	76	17	22.4	124	30	24.2	128	33	25.8	133	41	30.8	128	37	28.9
$7,500 and over	1,181	279	23.6	1,194	301	25.2	1,446	421	29.1	1,574	430	27.3	1,738	484	27.8
White.	1,136	269	23.7	1,147	285	24.8	1,390	401	28.8	1,495	393	26.3	1,628	436	26.8
Nonwhite . . .	45	10	22.2	47	16	34.0	56	20	35.7	79	37	46.8	110	48	43.6
Occupation of family head:															
White collar . .	1,403	307	21.9	1,386	369	26.6	1,400	412	29.4	1,396	427	30.6	1,421	454	31.9
White.	1,339	284	21.2	1,335	353	26.4	1,330	385	28.9	1,307	381	29.2	1,327	411	31.0
Nonwhite . . .	64	23	35.9	51	16	31.4	70	27	38.6	89	46	51.7	94	43	45.7
Manual/Service	2,017	239	11.8	2.141	252	11.8	2,066	297	14.4	1,997	335	16.8	1,960	341	17.4
White.	1,666	175	10.5	1,718	177	10.3	1,691	228	13.5	1,624	245	15.1	1,599	242	15.1
Nonwhite . . .	351	64	18.2	423	75	17.7	375	69	18.4	373	90	24.1	361	99	27.4
Farm	229	4	1.7	234	0	0	201	2	1.0	194	14	7.2	157	8	5.1
White.	172	2	1.2	181	0	0	150	2	1.3	163	11	6.7	121	6	5.0
Nonwhite . . .	57	2	3.5	53	0	0	51	0	0	31	3	9.7	36	2	5.6
Unemployed/NILF	357	34	9.5	335	47	14.0	343	47	13.7	403	75	18.6	370	82	22.2
White.	216	22	10.2	229	20	8.7	195	22	11.3	253	32	12.6	225	41	18.2
Nonwhite . . .	141	12	8.5	106	27	25.5	148	25	16.9	150	43	28.7	145	41	28.3
Residence:															
Metro., central .	1,194	208	17.4	1,207	216	17.9	1,172	295	25.2	1,131	303	26.8	1,091	303	27.8
White.	851	127	14.9	865	142	16.4	836	215	25.7	789	195	24.7	750	180	24.0
Nonwhite. . . .	343	81	23.6	342	74	21.6	336	80	23.8	342	108	31.6	341	123	36.1
Metro., other . .	1,493	288	19.3	1,527	327	21.4	1,464	321	21.9	1,459	383	26.3	1,477	383	25.9
White.	1,402	276	19.7	1,434	301	21.0	1,378	297	21.6	1,356	340	25.1	1,383	354	25.6
Nonwhite. . . .	91	12	13.2	93	76	28.0	86	24	27.9	103	43	41.7	94	29	30.9
Non-Metropolitan	1,461	122	8.4	1,503	139	9.2	1,520	170	11.2	1,496	185	12.4	1,428	225	15.8
White.	1,269	110	8.7	1,279	116	9.1	1,287	147	11.4	1,288	153	11.9	1,215	189	15.6
Nonwhite. . . .	192	12	6.3	224	23	10.3	233	23	9.9	208	32	15.4	213	36	16.9

NILF means not in the labor force.

Table 4.--Preprimary enrollment and population of children 5 years old, by family income, occupation of head of household, place of residence, and color: United States, 1964-68

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	1964			1965			1966			1967			1968		
	Population	Enrolled		Population	Enrolled		Population	Enrolled		Population	Enrolled		Population	Enrolled	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total 5 years old:	4,110	2,389	58.1	4,162	2,521	60.6	4,244	2,641	62.2	4,162	2,724	65.4	4,095	2,701	66.0
White.	3,503	2,083	59.2	3,535	2,226	63.0	3,584	2,290	63.9	3,502	2,363	67.5	3,441	2,333	67.8
Nonwhite . . .	607	306	50.4	627	295	47.0	659	352	53.4	660	361	54.7	654	368	56.3
Family income:															
Less than $3,000	637	243	38.1	571	184	32.2	511	205	40.1	453	195	43.0	397	174	43.8
White.	376	142	37.8	319	113	35.4	292	125	42.8	212	91	42.9	203	92	45.3
Nonwhite . . .	261	101	38.6	252	71	28.2	219	80	36.5	241	104	43.2	194	82	42.3
$3,000 to $4,999	825	392	47.5	787	399	50.7	752	373	49.6	638	356	55.8	608	329	54.1
White.	628	289	46.0	603	294	48.8	575	284	49.4	474	281	59.3	415	221	53.3
Nonwhite . . .	197	103	52.3	184	105	57.1	177	89	50.3	164	75	45.7	193	108	56.0
$5,000 to $7,499	1,330	825	62.0	1,196	768	64.2	1,205	801	66.5	1,149	751	65.4	976	604	61.9
White.	1,250	775	62.0	1,086	695	64.0	1,088	722	66.4	1,025	663	64.7	857	533	62.2
Nonwhite . . .	80	50	62.5	110	73	66.4	117	79	67.5	124	88	71.0	119	71	59.7
$7,500 and over	1,164	903	77.6	1,350	1,003	74.3	1,541	1,113	72.2	1,607	1,205	75.0	1,907	1,450	76.0
White.	1,114	863	77.5	1,309	977	74.6	1,437	1,039	72.3	1,518	1,133	74.6	1,790	1,365	76.3
Nonwhite . . .	50	40	80.0	41	26	63.4	104	74	71.2	89	72	80.9	117	85	72.6
Occupation of family head:															
White collar. .	1,363	912	66.9	1,398	1,016	72.7	1,425	1,011	70.9	1,416	1,065	75.2	1,436	1,066	74.2
White	1,307	867	66.3	1,337	978	73.1	1,345	956	71.1	1,340	1,016	75.8	1,342	996	74.2
Nonwhite. . .	56	45	80.1	61	38	62.3	80	55	68.8	76	49	64.5	94	70	74.5
Manual/Service.	2,008	1,128	56.2	2,017	1,148	56.9	2,161	1,284	59.4	2,081	1,270	61.0	1,970	1,250	63.5
White	1,657	941	56.8	1,650	983	59.6	1,739	1,063	61.1	1,688	1,059	62.7	1,607	1,051	65.4
Nonwhite. . .	351	187	53.4	367	165	45.0	422	221	52.4	393	211	53.7	363	199	54.8
Farm.	229	82	35.8	233	61	26.2	172	72	41.9	177	82	46.3	177	91	51.4
White	178	77	43.3	190	61	32.1	139	60	43.2	151	82	54.3	151	84	55.6
Nonwhite. . .	51	5	9.8	43	0	0	33	12	36.4	26	0	0.0	26	7	26.9
Unemployed/NILF	365	192	52.6	345	185	53.6	346	169	48.8	364	215	59.1	427	229	53.6
White	232	123	53.0	217	118	54.4	233	118	50.6	225	135	60.0	268	148	55.2
Nonwhite. . .	133	69	51.9	128	67	52.3	113	51	45.1	139	80	57.6	159	81	50.9
Residence:															
Metro., central	1,145	765	66.8	1,110	749	67.5	1,172	824	70.3	1,148	828	72.1	1,186	842	71.0
White	817	543	66.5	783	538	68.7	804	567	70.5	806	593	73.6	837	602	71.9
Nonwhite. . .	328	222	67.7	327	211	64.5	368	257	69.8	342	235	68.7	349	240	68.8
Metro., other .	1,506	972	64.5	1,578	1,085	68.8	1,485	1,041	70.1	1,456	1,049	72.0	1,460	1,047	71.7
White	1,420	919	64.7	1,495	1,046	70.0	1,407	1,001	71.1	1,356	987	72.8	1,358	987	72.7
Nonwhite. . .	86	53	61.6	83	39	47.0	78	40	51.3	100	62	62.0	102	60	58.8
Non-Metropolitan	1,460	652	44.7	1,475	689	46.7	1,586	778	49.1	1,555	843	54.2	1,450	813	56.1
White	1,268	621	49.0	1,259	645	51.2	1,373	725	52.8	1,342	781	58.2	1,248	745	59.7
Nonwhite. . .	192	31	16.2	216	44	20.4	213	53	24.9	213	62	29.1	202	68	33.7

Note.--Data in this table do not include 5-year-olds enrolled in programs above kindergarten and 6-year-olds enrolled in preprimary programs.

NILF means not in the labor force.

APPENDIX

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

POPULATION COVERAGE

The data presented in this report relate to the noninstitutional population 3 to 5 years old in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

AGE

The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday.

COLOR

Color refers to the division of the population into two groups, white and nonwhite. The nonwhite group includes Negroes, Indian-Americans, Spanish-surnamed Americans, Orientals, and other non-Caucasians.

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

The household head is the person designated as such by the respondent for the household, regardless of whether he is related to other household members by blood, marriage, or adoption. NILF means Not in the Labor Force.

PRIMARY

The primary level is a distinct organization within an elementary school for pupils in the primary grades, usually equivalent to grades 1 through 3.

PREPRIMARY

The preprimary level is intended only for children during the year or years preceding the primary level. In this report, preprimary includes both prekindergarten and kindergarten programs.

PUBLIC OR NONPUBLIC SCHOOL

A public school is any educational institution operated by publicly elected or appointed school officials and supported by public funds. Nonpublic schools include educational institutions established and operated by religious bodies, as well as those which are under other private control.

PREPRIMARY PROGRAM

A preprimary program is a set of organized educational experiences intended for children attending prekindergarten and kindergarten classes. Such a program may be offered by a public or nonpublic school or by some other agency.

METROPOLITAN-NONMETROPOLITAN RESIDENCE

The population residing in standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) constitutes the metropolitan population. Except in New England, an SMSA is a county or group of contiguous counties which contain at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000. In addition to the county or counties containing such a city or cities, contiguous counties are included in an SMSA if, according to certain criteria, they are essentially metropolitan in character and are socially and economically integrated with the central city. In New England, SMSA's consist of towns and cities, rather than counties. The metropolitan population in this report is based on SMSA's as defined in the 1960 Census and does not include any subsequent additions or changes.

LIST OF STATES BY REGION

NORTHEAST

Connecticut
Maine
Massachusetts
New Hampshire
New Jersey
New York
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
Vermont

SOUTH

Alabama
Arkansas
Delaware
District of Columbia
Florida
Georgia
Kentucky
Louisiana
Maryland
Mississippi
North Carolina
Oklahoma
South Carolina
Tennessee
Texas
Virginia
West Virginia

NORTH CENTRAL

Illinois
Indiana
Iowa
Kansas
Michigan
Minnesota
Missouri
Nebraska
North Dakota
Ohio
South Dakota
Wisconsin

WEST

Arizona
California
Colorado
Idaho
Montana
Nevada
New Mexico
Oregon
Utah
Washington
Wyoming
Alaska
Hawaii